ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,308—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1898.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

INSIST UPON HAVING
MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK
Largest Sale in the World.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1898.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
P.M.L. ARABIA	8000	J. L. Parfitt	21st May.
? CLYDE	4089	C. T. Denny	28th "
P.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	4th June.
? GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	11th "
P.M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	18th "
? BENGAL	4636	L. Wibmer	25th "
P.M.L. CARTHAGE	5287		2nd July.
? GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	9th "
P.M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	16th "
? CLYDE	4089	C. T. Denny	23rd "
P.M.L. ARABIA	8000	C. L. Parfitt	30th "
? GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	6th Aug.
P.M.L. SHANNON	4352	F. Cole	13th "
? Clyde	4089	C. T. Denny	20th "
P.M.L. CALEDONIA	7598	W. B. Andrews	27th "

The Steamers marked P proceed to Aden, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Desthation.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 17th May, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Ramovich	4,213	1st June 1898.
POSEIDON	R. Mayer	3,878	1st July 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	12th June 1898.
MARQUIS BRAQUEHEM	G. Wallusching	5,409	12th July 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c. called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
S.S. VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	23rd May.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May 17, 1898.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
S.S. Dco. BALDUINO	O. Canepa	5,000	28th May 1898.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months Rs. 900 · nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 22nd May, 1898.

For Freight and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 23, 1898.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
INDUS	6,000	Vequier	7th June 1898.
YARRA	4,255	Coispellier	5th July 1898.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrando	2nd Aug. 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	2nd June, 1898

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 20th May, 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 24th May, 1898, at 10 a. m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "AMRA," 535 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 19th May, calling at Kurrachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mohomra and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 19th May, 1898.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on or about 20th May, 1898.

FOR ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 23rd May, calling at Zanzibar, Delagoabay, Beira, and Mozambique, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 17th May, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,

CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THE SYMPTOMS OF INDIGESTION.

Such as Disinclination for Food, Uneasiness and Pain after eating, Loss of Appetite, Nerve and Spirits, Headache, General Lassitude and Depression, are well known.

ITS REMEDY is found in

KEMP'S PAPARIDINE,

which gives Immediate Relief and eventual cure in all mild attacks. In more severe cases the remedy shows highly beneficial results, and patients who have suffered for long periods frequently find it a radical cure if persevered with.

It is one of the Best Remedies discovered for this Most Distressing Complaint.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

MANY IMPORTED SALINES AND SALTS ARE GOOD BUT KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT is the BEST OF ALL,

BECAUSE it is always freshly made, active and invigorating. When purchasing the imported article buyers should remember that NO PREPARATION DETERIORATE BY CLIMATIC INFLUENCE, DAMPNESS, ETC., SO QUICKLY AS THESE SALINE DRAUGHTS.

THEREFORE the freshly prepared Article is OBVIOUSLY THE BEST.

BY ITS DAILY USE you can effectually PRESERVE YOUR HEALTH and ENERGY throughout the HOT WEATHER. AN EVERYDAY REMEDY.

Re. 1-4 PER BOTTLE.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

TREACHER & CO., LD.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

TREACHER & Co., Ld., beg to call attention to their Stock of Groceries and Provisions, which is composed only of Goods bought from the VERY BEST SOURCES OF SUPPLY IN EUROPE, and which, by being replenished by New Goods by every through Mail, is kept in a condition of CONSTANT FRESHNESS.

QUALITY AND CONDITION GUARANTEED.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

PHILLIPS & CO.'S PRICKLY HEAT REMEDIES.

PRICKLY HEAT MIXTURE—Cools the Blood .....Re. 1-0
PRICKLY HEAT LOTION—Relives the Irritation... ,, 1-0
PRICKLY HEAT POWDER—Makes the Skin Comfortable... ,, 0-12

ESPLANADE ROAD, CUMBALLA HILL, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

HEAD OFFICE : 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

LIFE ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES AND FIDELITY INSURANCE GRANTED ON MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

FIRST YEAR'S BUSINESS

PROPOSALS EXCEED Rs. 19,00,000

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITED POLICY FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.
At age 20, Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25, Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30, Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35, Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40, Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45, Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

ALL Funds invested in GOVERNMENT and in other SECURITIES authorized by the Trust Act of 1882.

New and Improved Tables.
Very low Premiums.
Increased Benefits.
Most Liberal Conditions.
Freedom from usual Restrictions.
Free Foreign Residgnce and Travel.
All Policies simple in form, Worldwide and Indisputable.
Non-forfeitable Policies issued.
Lapsed Policies revived without fine.
Immediate Payment of Claims.
Policyholders can appoint their own Directors.
Surrender Values in Cash or Free Policy.
Ninety per cent. of Profits to Participating Policyholders.
Policies granted under "Married Women's Property Act."
Freedom from forfeiture through Suicide.
Volunteers are not charged extra premium while on active service.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

Proposal Forms and Particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

J. NEUBERG,
51 ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand; Lenses.
All the latest in the trade.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
TOWELS, SHEETING, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basle Mission.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL
COOKING STOVES.
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

FISHING TACKLE
From Hardy Bros. of Alnwick

"DIANA" BICYCLES,
High Class, Pneumatic Tyred & Cheap.

ART STUDIES,
By Leading Artists, Plain and Tinted.

BINOCULARS AND OPERA GLASSES.
From Steward (London) and other Makers.

NILGIRI, & KANGRA TEAS.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

NEVER be WITHOUT a BOTTLE of KEMP'S CHOLERA & DIARRHŒA TINCTURE within easy reach.

Many Thousands of Anglo-Indians know and appreciate the value of this really remarkable medicine which, promptly administered, is a Specific against all attacks of both.

CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA.

It is recognised as a Standard Remedy throughout large districts of the Presidency and is used in many Hospitals and Dispensaries.

Re. 1, 1-12 and Rs. 3-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

DRINKS FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

KEMP'S

The FINEST QUALITIES ONLY.

AERATED & MINERAL WATERS.

	per. doz. Rs. as.
SODA, POTASH and PLAIN AERATED	0 12
LEMONADE, BELFAST GINGER ALE, SELTZER, LITHIA, RASPBERRYADE and every other kind	1 0
KEMP'S SPARKLING VIVONE (a specialty).	2 0

FRUIT SYRUP

for Use with above.

	Rs. as.
LIME SYRUP per. Bottle.	1 8
GINGER SYRUP CLARIFIED Do.	1 8
TONIC REFRESHER Do.	1 8
LEMON SYRUP per pint,	0 12
GINGER SYRUP per quart	1 4

The whole of these are absolutely pure and of the finest possible quality.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

REPUTATION PREMIER.
NAME PREMIER.
BICYCLES PREMIER.

THE following 1898 MODELS are Stocked and can be had for cash, or on the Instalment System.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. 12 instalments. Rs. a.
The Gent's Weldless "Kangaroo" or Innian Primer	250 0	23 0 per month.
The Lady's Weldless "Kangaroo" or Indian Premier	275 0	25 0 "
The "Popular Premier Helical" Roadster	300 0	27 12 "
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "S"	330 0	30 8 "
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "R"	330 0	30 8 "
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "P"	410 0	38 0 "
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "O"	410 0	38 0 "
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "Z"	450 0	41 8 "
The "Premier" Helical "Polo" Standing Mount	450 0	41 8 "
The "Royal Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety	450 0	41 8 "
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "G"	410 0	38 0 "
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "H"	330 0	30 8 "
The Girls' "Premier" Helical Safety Model "N"	275 0	25 0 "
The Youths' "Premier" Helical Safety Model "M"	250 0	23 0 "

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

AGENTS FOR THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

DEWAR'S

PERTH

WHISKY.

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

SOLE IMPORTERS

FOR WESTERN INDIA.

LATHAM AND CO.,

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.

FREE ON APPLICATION.

SMOKE "BAHADURS" SMOKE "BAHADURS"

MCDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS & LONDON

SMOKE "BAHADURS" SMOKE "BAHADURS"

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY

Established in 1714. Accumulated Funds, £2,932,697 Stg.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Capital fully subscribed.....£2,127,500 Stg.
Total Security to Policy-holders .....£3,000,694 Stg.

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE.

The Oldest Fire Office in the World, Founded 1710.

Total Sum Insured in 1896 .....£388,950,000 Stg.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION

Incorporated by RoyalCharter, 1720. Fire Prem. in 1896, £397,097 Stg.

SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE CO. OF NEW ZEALAND

Authorized Capital.....£1,900,000 Stg.
Claims paid to date.....£2,725,000 Stg.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE CO., LD.

Capital fully subscribed, £500,000 Stg. Reserve Fund, £100,000 Stg.

As Agents of the above-named Companies, we are prepared to Accept Risks, Fire, and Marine, at Current Rates.

GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,

1, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

MAGIC LANTERNS.

	Rs. a.
Philips' Technical Lantern	84 0

Philips' Technical Magic Lantern, fitted with Rice's Patent "Screw-Grip" for Slide Carrier. Specially designed for Educational purposes. Complete with lamp and chimney for use with mineral oil, or with cowl and superior safety jet for limelight. Packed in neat wooden or Russian iron box 84 0

PHILIPS' SINGLE MAHOGANY TECHNICAL LANTERN.

(HIGHEST QUALITY.)

Body made of very best Cuba mahogany, polished, 2 doors brass-bound sight-holes, Lined with Russian iron, Russian iron rose top stage (fitted with Rice's screw grip) and entire front tubes of brass, beautifully finished and lacquered, 4-inch compound condenser, large double achromatic lenses, 6-inch focus, double rack and pinion adjustment, &c, &c., limetray, cowl, &c.

Price, complete 150 0

Philips' Daylight Lantern Screen (Registered), composed of Dead White Surface Paper, mounted on a frame which has curtains at both sides and top. Made to any size, 7ft. by 7ft. In Stock 35 0

LANTERN ACCESSORIES.

	Rs. a.
Patent Safety Oxygen Retort	12 12
Purifier Tube	4 8
India-rubber Gas bag 15, 30 ins. by 24 ins. by 18 ins.	48 0
Skeleton Pressure Board	13 8
Box of 12 Hard Lines	3 0
Line Tong	3 8
The "Rigid" Lantern Stand	30 0
Stock's Patent Oil Lamp	30 0
Gridiron Saturator for the oxygen and other light	60 0
Lantern Microscope, to fit either of the above Lanterns	100 0
Do. 2 objectives, 1 inch and 1-4 inch	60 0

G. I. P. R.

PAREL GYMKHANA ALFRESCO DANCE,

WILL TAKE PLACE

on the grounds of the above

ON MAY 23RD (INSTANT.)

TICKETS Re. 1.

A. SAWYERS,
Hon. Secretary.

TREACHER & CO., LD.

NOTICE.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 19th May to 2nd June (both days inclusive).

By Order,

WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager.

Bombay, 16th May, 1898.

WANTED

A SCIENCE PROFESSOR for the Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College, Lahore. Salary Rs. 135 per mensem. Apply with testimonials to—

SANGAM LAL,
Joint Secretary.

D. A. V. College, Managing Committee.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS FOR UNSERVICEABLE STORES.

TENDERS will be received up to noon on 23rd instant, for the sale of UNSERVICEABLE STORES.

The highest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted. Particulars can be obtained from the undersigned.

E. A. CORKE,
Engineer's Storekeeper.

Stores Office, Elphinstone Bunder, Bombay, 14th May, 1898.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

DISCONTINUANCE OF ADDITIONAL LOCAL TRAINS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND COORLA AND BOMBAY AND THANNA.

THE Public is informed that the following additional Local Trains now running between Bombay and Coorla and between Bombay and Thanna on WEEK DAYS will be DISCONTINUED on and from FRIDAY next, the twentieth of May, 1898.

TRAINS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND COORLA.

DOWN TRAINS.	H M	H M	UP TRAINS.	H M	H M
Bombay .....Dep.	8 35	18 45	Coorla .....Dep.	9 30	20 0
Coorla .....Arrl.	9 15	19 25	Bombay ....Arr.	10 10	20 40

TRAINS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND THANNA.

DOWY TRAINS.	H M	H M	UP TRAINS.	H M	H M
Bombay .....Dep.	8 45	19 20	Thanna .....Dep.	10 38	20 45
Thanna.....Arr.	9 50	20 25	Bombay .....Arr.	11 45	21 52

The Notices dated the twenty-fourth of February and the fifth of April, 1898, are cancelled.

J. D. FORBES,
For General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the Sixteenth of May, 1898.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Registered office of the Company No. 6, Hornby Row, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p. m., for the transaction of the following business :—

1st.—To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheets, and Profit and Loss Accounts for the two half years ended respectively the 30th June and 31st December, 1897.

2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend for the half year ended 31st December 1897.

3rd.—To appoint two Directors in place of those who are retiring by rotation.

4th.—To appoint two Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board,

D. M. PETIT, SONS & Co.,
Agents, Manockjee Petit Mfg. Co., Ld.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd instant to the 4th proximo, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 11th May, 1898.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CALTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY which is much approved in Great Britian, America, and Australia, has scored further SUCCESS by being just Awarded

SPECIAL FIRST PRIZE & GOLD MEDAL,

AT THE

BRISBANE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

R. SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syes per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	6

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RAILWAY INSTITUTE.

B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY PAREL INSTITUTE. PAREL PAREL B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY PAREL INSTITUTE.

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT ? (

(BY REQUEST)

MADAME L. DONELLI'S
OPERETTA AND MUSICAL COMEDY COY.,
WILL APPEAR IN
GRASS WIDOWS
AND
A GRAND VARIETY Programme
To be followed by
A SOCIAL DANCE.

Popular Prices. See Hand-bills in Circulation.

SATURDAY NEXT,
TIVOLI THEATRE, BOMBAY.
COMEDY AND VARIETIES.

Box Office at SOUNDY & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 21, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF WASTE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 19th inst., at 3 p.m, Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Bombay United Mills, Girgaum, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Govindram Dwarkadas—

A large quantity of reeling and winder waste clean pieces and unsized short ends.

On account and risk of Goolamally Moosajee—

A quantity of large soft cops, middle cops, unsized and sized long ends, &c., &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF SWEEPINGS AND OLD WOOD.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Victoria and Princes Docks Messrs BENNETT and Co will TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m. sell by Public Auction at the Victoria Dock—

A quantity of sweepings, old wood, &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES AT THE BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY'S STABLES, COLABA.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 11 a.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, a quantity of unserviceable stores consisting of horse-shoes, rubbish, iron, leather-pieces, flies, horse-shoe nails, candle dust, old teakwood sleepers, leather mussacks, iron tyres of wheel, oil drums, kerosine oil tins, waste papers, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 second-hand strong mail phaeton in very good order.
1 " palanquin office Shigram.
1 handsome strong victoria in very good order.
1 chestnut Arab, 14-2 hands, 9 years old, quiet in harness.
1 bay waler, 15-1 hands, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 cushion tyred tricycle.
1 Beeston Humber Cycle, No. I Roadster, in excellent condition, fitted with pneumatic saddle and strongest tyres good for any amount of rough work.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Frere Road, Fort, handsome black and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, glass and crockeryware, plateware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, etc, the property of W. DOOLAN, Esq.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT WORLEE AND SEWREE.

Under instructions from Bai Alshabai widow of Ebrahim Hajee Jackeria deceased, and guardian of his minor sons Gool Mahomed Ebrahim and Mahomed Hussein Ebrahim, Messrs BENNETT & Co. will on the undermentioned dates, sell by Public Auction on the premises, on account and risk of the first purchaser Mr. Kalkusroo Burjorjee Choksi, who has purchased the properties in the name of his brother and nominee Shavakshaw Burjorjee Choksi, the following properties :—

On WEDNESDAY, 1st June, 1898, at 4 p.m, PROPERTY AT WORLEE.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of vacant land situate at Worlee, in the town of Bombay, in the registration district and sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 7862 1-2 square yards be the same, a little, more or less and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1-3226 and assessed under ward No. 440 and street No. 342, and bounded on the north by Mr. Clevelands private Road, on or towards the south by the property of Dr. Hormusjee Framjibhai Battliwala, On the east by the Cleveland Road, and on the west by the property of the said H L Battliwala, reserving to Mr Cleveland the right to draw water from the well referred to in the Indentures of Lease bearing date the 21st of April 1883 and made between Mr. Cleveland of the one part and the Bombay Tile Co, Ld, of the other part for the use of his servants workmen and cattle and domestic purposes.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land with the messuage, tenements, hereditaments and premises, erected and standing thereon, situated, lying and being at Worlee, in the town of Bombay, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 7, 00 square yards or there abouts registered in the books of the collector of Land Revenue under No. A 3/35, and assessed under ward No. 2,536 (i) to 2,536 (b) and Street No. 1, 1a and 1b, and bounded on the East by the Cleveland Bunder Road, on the west by the Cleveland Bunder Road on the North by the Cleveland private Road, and on the South by the property of Jamsetji Pestonji Randelia,

THIRDLY.—All that piece of land with the hereditaments of chawls standing thereon, situate at Worlee, in the Island of Bombay, on the west side of the Cleveland Road, in the registration Sub district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3143 1-4 square yards or thereabout and which piece of land is bounded, on the North by the property of the said minors hereinbefore firstly described, on the South by the land belonging to Henry Cleveland, and on the east by the Cleveland Road, and on the west by the property of Dr Hormusji L. Battliwala and which premises are registered in the books of the collector of Land Revenue under No, 1-3226, and assessed by the Municipality under ward No G 439 to 4 to 439 9, and street No 341 c to 341 c to 341 h.

On Thursday, 2nd June, 1898, at 4 P M., property at Sewri, All that piece or parcel of land or ground partly hilly and partly vacant together with the messuage and tenement, hereditaments and premises, and brab and other trees standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Sewri, in the town and I-land of Bomb y, within the registration district and Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 24852 square yards be the same a little or more or less assessed by the municipality under ward No. 1117 2 1117 3 1289—1290 1291 1 1291 2 1291 3 1292 1 1292 2 1292 3 1293 1294 1295 and Street No 45 A 45 B 217 218 219 219 A 219 B 220 220 A 220 B 221 222 223 and bounded as follows :— that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Haji Mahomed Haji Abdool Kareem on or toward the south by the property of Jehangir Nusserwanji Wadia on or towards the east by public Road leading to Jaikaria Bunder on or towards the West partly by the property of Jamsetjee Nusserwanji Tata and partly by the property of Cursetjee Nowroji Wadia and which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No 747, New No 1237, and new survey No 2239).

For further particulars and Conditions of sale apply to Messrs Ardeser, Hormesjee and Dinshaw solicitors, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 18th May, 1898.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs MENESSE and Co will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms of a quantity of piece-goods and other sundry articles,

10 bales stripe sooty,
14 bales grey drill,
8 cases printed handkerchiefs,
2 cases white nainsook,
A quantity of sundry grey, white and colored piece-goods such as shirtings, jacconets, prints, dhooties etc

On account of the concerned—

1 case bicycle fittings
2 bales damaged shirtings

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY OF THE FACTORY KNOWN AS ARDESIR ICE FACTORY AT BABUKA TANK ROAD.

On FRIDAY, the 27th inst, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co will sell by Public Auction at the above meutioned place by order of the owner either in one lot or separate lots the whole of the Machinery belonging to the factory known as Ardesir Ice Sactory, consisting of engines, boilers, donkey pumps, cranes, tanks, etc., etc,

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 18th May, 1898.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors :—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

SINGER'S Sewing Machines. We don't care for the Outward Appearance. We care for the Workmanship. Our Name is dearer to us. Our Machines are with the latest improvements. Repairs done to all the Machines. Price Lists free. SINGER Co., Fort, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 18th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 26, Tents, Wellington Lines, near the Bah island, the handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, glass and crockeryware, table ornaments, lamps, Persian and Cambay carpets, mahogany dining table, etc., the property of Mrs. D. N ELIOT.

The property is on view.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Borah Bazaar Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., the whole of the stock-in-trade of the late Nusserwanjee Dhunjeebhoy Soortee, Bookselle , consisting of a large number of school-books standard works, dictionaries, novels, picture books, copy books exercise books, Persian and Guzerati books, writing table, chairs, glass door cupboards, copying press, etc.,

The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BOOKS.

On FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p m, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by public Auction at the Wodehouse Road, Middle Colaba, just opposite the Colaba Railway Station, a collection of nicely bound valuable books by different authors treating on Fiction, Theology, Poetry, Prose, also works of reference, miscellaneous works, art volumes. French books, &c., the property of D. R. DADY, Esq., proceeding to England.

Catalogues will be published and the books will be on view three days before the sale.

SALE OF 5 SHARES IN THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

On FRIDAY, the 3rd day of June next, at 3 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will, in pursuance of Section 17 of the Presidency Bank's Act 1876, sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the Bank of Bombay and on account and at the risk of Meherally Mahomed Chinoy (now an Insolvent) subject to the conditions of sale which will be produced at the time of sale, 5 shares in the Bank of Bombay for Rs. 500 each Nos. 10725, 10726, 10727, 10728 and 10729 respectively standing in the name of the said Insolvent.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

HIGH COURT.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 245 of 1896.

Nusserwanjee Rustomjee Chowksey .....Plaintiff,
vs.
Framjee Hosangjee Kharas and others .....Defendants,

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the dates and places hereunder mentioned, the undermentioned valuable landed properties in 13 lots, by order of Messrs. Nusserwanjee Rustomjee Chowksey and Framjee Hosangjee Kharas, the surviving Trustees of a Gujerati writing of settlement, dated 17th July, 1883, made by one Hosangjee Hormusjee Kharas, and in pursuance of the directions contained in the Decree made in the above suit, bearing date the 9th day of September, 1897.

On THURSDAY, the 2nd Day of June, 1898, at 3 p. m., on the premises.—LOT No. 1 (a).

All that piece of Foras land, with two chawls standing thereon, situate at Elphinstone Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4,542 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector under new Survey No. 2635, and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under Ward Nos. 2191 2492 and 2493, and Street Nos. 3, 4 and 5, and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the north by Elphinstone Road on or towards the south partly by a public drain and partly by the Foras Road, on or towards the east by the property of Narotumdas Khatau, and on or towards the west by the property of a Mahomedan.

On the SAME DAY, at 4 p.m, on the premises—LOT No 1(b).

All that piece of Foras land with the chawl standing thereon situate at Elphinstone Road in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 315 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector under new Survey No 2636 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under Ward Nos 3455 and Street No 919 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the north and west by the property of the Diamond Mill, on or towards the south by Elphinstone Road, and on or towards the east by the property of Abdool Hoosein Nizamally.

On the SAME DAY, at 4-30 p.m. on the premises—LOT NO. 1 (c.)

All that piece of Foras land, with the chawl standing thereon, situate at Elphinstone Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 280 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector under new Survey No. 2638, and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under Ward No. 3455, Street No. 919, and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the north and east by the property of the Diamond Mill, on or towards the south by Elphinstone Road, and on or towards the west by the property of Bhai Ramchandra.

On the SAME DAY, at 5 p.m., on the premises.—LOT No. 6 (d).

All that piece of Foras land, situate at situate at Elphinstone Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 60 squaare yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector under new Survey No. 2636, and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the north by the Elphinstone Road, on or towards the west and south, by the proposed Foras Road, and on or towards the east by the property of a Mahomedan.

On FRIDAY the 3rd Day of June 1898 at 3 p.m., on the premises—LOT No. 2

All those 3 several pieces of Foras freehold new salt batty ground, situate at the proposed Foras Road, near the Textile Mill, in the City of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under new Survey Nos. 2927 and 2962, assessed by the Bombay Municipality under Ward No. 3307 and Street No. 502, all which pieces of land contain by admeasurement 30,000 square yards or thereabouts, one of which pieces is bounded on or towards the east in part by the property of R. A. Wadia, in part by the property of Sir D. M. Petit, Bart., and in part by the property of Dasinath Dewjee Dhuru, on or towards the west in part by the said properties of the said Sir D M Patit, Bart., and C D Dhuru and in part by the property of N. N. Wadia, on or towards the north by the proposed Foras Road, and on or towards the south by the property of the New Century Mill; the second of which pieces is bounded on or towards the east by the property bearing new Survey No 2933, on or towards the west by the property bearing new Survey No 2965, on or towards the west by the property of Sir D. M. Petit Bart., on or towards the north by a public water drain, and on or towards the south by the proposed Foras Road; and the third of which pieces of land is bounded on or towards the east, partly by the property of the said Sir D. M. Petit, Bart, on or towards the west and north by a public water drain, and on or towards the south by the proposed Foras Road.

On the SAME DAY, at 4 p.m. on the premises—LOT No. 3.

All that piece of Foras freehold new salt batty ground with two chawls standing thereon, situate on DeLisle Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under new Survey Nos. 2939, 2347, and 2948, and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under Ward No. 2168, and Street No. 351, containing by admeasurement 3,700 square yards more or less, and bounded on or towards the east by a public watercourse, on or towards the west by DeLisle Road, on or towards the north by a public water-course, and on or towards the south by the property of Ruttonbai, widow.

On the SAME DAY, at 4-30 p.m., on the premises.—LOT No. 4.

All that piece of Foras freehold new salt batty ground situate at DeLisle Road in the registration sub-district of Bombay registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under new Survey, Nos. 2947 and 2948 and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under Ward No. 2344, and Street No. 550 and 552, containing by admeasurement 5702 square yards more or less and bounded on or towards the east by DeLisle Road, on or towards the west by the Wadia Mill on or towards the north partly by a tank and on or towards the south by the property of Antonio Manoel Luis.

On the SAME DAY, at 5 p.m., on the premises.—LOT No. 5.

All that piece of Foras freehold new salt batty ground, situate near DeLisle Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under new Survey No. 2640, containing by admeasurement 630 square yards more or less, and bounded on or towards the east, north and south by the property of Sir D. M. Petit, Bart., and on or towards the west by a public water-course.

On SATURDAY, the 4th Day of June, 1898, at 4 p.m., on the premises.—LOT No. 6.

All those 2 pieces of Foras freehold new salt batty ground, situate on either side of Tulsi pipe line, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under new Survey Nos. 1930, consisting together 10,388 square yards, one of which pieces is bounded on or towards the east in part by the said Tulsi pipe line, and in part by the property of Gunputrao, od or towards the west by the property of Dayabhai Tayidas, on or towards the north by the property of Mooljee Purshotum, and on or towards the south by the said Tulsi pipe line and the other of which pieces is bounded on or towards the east by the property of Gunpatrao, on or towards the west and north by the Tulsi pipe line, and on or towards the south by a public water-course.

On TUESDAY, the 7th Day of June, 1898, at 4 p.m, on the premises.—LOT No. 7,

All that piece or parcel of fasandari land where of Hirjeebhoy Hormusjee Sethna is the fezandar, with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Dhunji Doongarie Street, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No, 705, Street No. 38, admeasuring on the east and west side thereof 70 feet in length, and on the north and south side thereof 13 3-4 feet in breadth, be the same little more or less, and bounded on or towards the east by Dhunji Doongaria Street, on or towards the west by the property or Framjee Eduljee Lahair, on or towards the north by the property of Cowasjee Shapurjee Mashlewalla, and on or towards the south by the property of Pallonjee Eduljee Appu.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th Day of June, 1898, at 3 p.m., at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.—LOT No. 8.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the distillery and several sheds standing thereon, situate at Mora Bunder, in Ooran, Pashadi Bori, Peta Karanja Taluka Panvel, Peta Tokdi, Kolaba, bearing Survey Paeli No 3 and containing by admeasurement 3 acres and 9½ goontas, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by a public road beyond which is the seashore, on the west by a hill, on the north by the distillery of Cowasjee Eduljee, and on the south by the distillery of Dhunjibhoy Bhimjee,

On THURSDAY, the 9th Day of June, 1898, at 4 p.m, on the premises.—LOT No. 9,

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax ground, with the dewelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate at Worlee, Mahim, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 517 square yards or thereabout, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No, 242, new No. 2695, old Survey No. 603, and new Survey No. 1-1690, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by the public road, on the west by the property of DeMonte, on the north by the property of the church of our Lady, and on the south by the property of Bhasker Ramchander, and which was formerly and is now in the occupation of Narayan Ramchander.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th Day of June, 1898, at 4 p.m., at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.—LOT No. 10,

All that Policy of Assurance for Rs. 2 000 in the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, on the life of Narayen Ramchandar, dated the 6th day of March 1886, and numbered 8,84, and all moneys to become payable thereunder by way of bonus or otherwise,

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, Attorneys to the plaintiff, or the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 13th May, 1898.

SPECIALTY IN WHISKY.

"AULD SCOTTIE"

GAINED THE HIGHEST AWARD AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.

This was the only Whisky placed on the table at the St. ANDREW'S DINNERS AT CALCUTTA 1890-91—92-93, and the verdict was one of unanimous approval.

Sold at Rs. 2-4 per bottle, in Bombay, by all Wine and Spirit Merchants.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO H. M. THE KING OF ITALY. HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND.
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMER "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY & PALMERS,

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,

READING AND LONDON.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£230,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 4½ per cent Interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... Fcs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000

BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE : LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.

LONDON OFFICE : 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH : 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. BLUM,
Acting Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 53 :—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarive.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are issued for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued, payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 7, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money.

Travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Divi dends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks collected for Customers, and proceeds remitted Home through the Head Office.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE, PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALASIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 2 per cent. allowed thereon pending reliance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, (LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

BRANCHES :—
London—12, King William Street, E.C.
H. A. HERBERT, Manager.
Bombay—C. E. BERESFORD, Manager.
Calcutta—REGD. MURRAY, Manager.
Rangoon—P. A. CHURCHWARD, Manager.
Kurrachee—O. M. BARNES, Ag. Manager.
Rawulpindi—Murree—W. MOIR, Manager.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST	„ 15,35,485

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER :

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at 5 per cent. per annum for 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 25m. Sun sets, 6h. 23m. High water, 10-18m., 10-1a. Low water, 3-31m., 4-0a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Empire of India Life Assurance Company, Esplanade Road, 3 p.m.
Indo-China Manufacturing Company, Hornby Row, 3 p.m.
B. B. and C. I. Railway Institute, Mdme. Doneille's Company.
Entertainment to Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, Chairman, Standing Committee, Moozuffarabad, 6-30 p.m.
Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Japan only, per extra s. s. Wakasa Maru, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 10 a.m., to-day.

REPORTED THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—Dr. Garudh Singh Jawai Singh, in charge of the Hindu Plague Hospital at Grant Road, has reported to the police the theft of a gold neck ornament, valued at Rs. 325, and two gold putlies, worth Rs. 237-8, from a locked box, which was opened by means of a duplicate key.

ROBBING A CHILD OF HER ORNAMENT.—Kishan Vithaising, a Purdasee, residing in Second Lane, Kumbarwada, has reported to the police that while his daughter, aged two years, was playing on the road in front of his house, at 5 o'clock, on Monday afternoon, some person enticed her away to the corner of the street and there removed from her person a gold neck ornament, of the value of Rs. 70.

THEFT ON BOARD THE S. S. DALHOUSIE.—A theft was committed on board the R. I. M. S. Dalhousie during the voyage from Bombay to Karachi of a cash box, containing two currency notes of 10 rupees each, and 73 rupees in silver, 2 gold studs, service papers, and certificates belonging to Mr. J. S. Menezes, saloon steward, whilst attached to H. M. ships Enterprise, Marathon, Bhamo, Clive, and Warren Hastings.

THEFT AT A PLAGUE HOSPITAL.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Munchersbaw Dossabhoy, lately a ward-boy in the Parel ward of the Modykhana Plague Hospital, was charged on remand with theft of articles of clothing, belonging to the hospital. At the last hearing, the case was adjourned in order to enable the police to recover other missing property. The accused was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The Band of the 25th Bombay Rifles, under the direction of Herr C. Fredilis, will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45 :—

Quadrille.....La Mascotte .....Metra
Overture.....Concert.....Tilt
Valse.....Incognito .....Ivanovici
Intermezzo.....Shadowland.....Farban
Selection.....Der Bettel Student.....Millocher
Galop.....Post Horn.....Karekape

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

USING ABUSIVE LANGUAGE TO THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY, PLAGUE COMMITTEE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. J. W. Green, Assistant Secretary of the Bombay Plague Committee, appeared before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, and applied for a summons against Mr. Andrew Monahan, charging him with using threatening and abusive language calculated to cause a breach of the peace. Mr. Green complained that, on Thursday last, Mr. Monahan threatened to kick and thrash him at the Frere Hotel, and was challenged outside for a fight. The complainant demanded an apology within six hours, but it was refused. The magistrate issued a summons and made it returnable on the 25th instant.

SUICIDE OF A REPUTED WITCH AT DAMAUN.—On the 15th instant, one Ratan Sookia, a Machi female, aged about 55 years, residing at Upper Damaun, hanged herself by tying one end of a rope to the beam of the front door of her house and the other end round her neck. The cause of the suicide is said to be that for some time persons of the Mangela caste charged Ratan and her daughter of being witches and guilty of misdeeds, and also in compact with evil spirits of having brought to Upper Damaun the plague which carried away hundreds of people of all castes. Her castemen, the Machis, believing this insinuation, were taking steps to excommunicate both her and her daughter, and this fact coming to the knowledge of Ratan she brooded over her coming fate with the result that she put an end to her life in the manner aforestated.

KILLED ON THE SPOT.—Mr. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest, yesterday morning, at the Victoria Dock, touching the death of Gungaji Vithoo, aged forty years, a stevedore labourer, employed on board the steam ship Knight Ernest, and residing at Dongree. On Monday night, deceased was superintending the work of loading bags of seeds at No. 2 hold. About 11 p.m. labourers working in No. 3 hold raised an alarm that someone had fallen into the hold. The man superintending the work at No. 3 hold, who happened to be a relative of the deceased, looked into it and found that it was the deceased who had fallen. The deceased was unconscious and was bleeding from the nose and mouth. He was hauled up to the dock, where he was found to be dead. How deceased happened to be at No. 3 hold and how he fell into it nobody could say. The jury brought in a verdict of accidental death.

THE MURDER BY A STEP-MOTHER.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, resumed the inquiry, yesterday afternoon, at the Esplanade Police Court, regarding the circumstances touching the death of Gittee, aged three years and a-half, daughter of a bricklayer, who was found drowned in the Babula Tank on the morning of the 11th instant. One Bajee, the step-mother, who stands charged with the murder of the deceased child, was brought into court. Dr. Sidney Smith, the Police Surgeon, in his evidence, stated that at 4-30 p.m., on the 11th instant, the body of the deceased was pointed out to him by Inspector Mynn at the morgue. He made an autopsy of the body. There was a discolouration of the left eyelid, the result of decomposition and being partly bitten by flesh. There was no external mark of violence on the body. Blood was issuing from the nose and mouth. Lungs were much conjected in patches, and the whole of the post mortem appearances pointed to the death being caused by asphyxia from drowning. The evidence of the mango-seller and of the goldsmith was then recorded. This evidence was similar to the facts already published in these columns. The inquiry was then adjourned till this afternoon.

AN UNEXPECTED DENTAL OPERATION.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Barnett charged Samuel Martin, a fitter employed in the British India Steam Navigation Company, with causing grievous hurt to Ababsker Shaik Hossein, a plumber. The complainant and accused were acquainted with each other. On the night of the 13th instant, complainant was going along Kasara Basin Road, Mazagon, when he met the accused and asked him why he did not marry the girl with whom he had been engaged, and why he wandered about making false promises. Complainant then commenced exhorting him to lead a more honourable life and to be always true to his words. Accused lost his temper and delivered a box on the complainant's mouth, knocking out one of his teeth. The police appeared on the spot and arrested the assailant. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, but in extenuation of his offence stated that during the controversy complainant struck him first, and he only returned the blow, but not with the intention of knocking out the teeth. The magistrate convicted him and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 25, out of which Rs. 15 were ordered to to be paid to complainant as compensation.

PHOTOGRAPH OF THE MUNICIPALITY.—It will be recollected that in March last Mr. K. M. Shroff arranged to have a group photo taken of the members of the Municipal Corporation. About fifty-eight members, European and Native, responded to his invitation, and a photo of the group was taken by Mr. De Lair, of Forbes Street, in the Municipal Office garden. The photo is an admirable one, each portrait coming out well. It was so much liked by the members that among them they have bought about 125 copies. A likeness of the members of the Standing Committee was also taken, and one sitting, including the chairman of the Standing Committee, The President of the Corporation, the Municipal Commissioner, and the Municipal Secretary in one group was also taken at the time. Sir George Cotton has ordered an enlargement of the Councillors' group which, set in a rich gilt frame, he has presented to the Corporation.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ASCENSION DAY, THURSDAY, MAY 19.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL CHURCH.

6-45 a.m.—Matins.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion (Chorals—Hymns 144, 315 and 150.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon—Hymns 148 and 147.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.

Near School of Art.

8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, preventa decay, gives to the teeth a pearlike pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "This excellent Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot: 1, Naradevi St., Lane 5, Kalbadevi Road.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

WARDS.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	1	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	3
	Fort, Northern	0	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	2	2	
	Chuckla	1	1	18
	Umarkhady	0	0	
	Dongri	0	1	
C	Market	0	0	
	Dhobi Talao	1	0	
	Fanaswady	0	0	
	Bhuleshwar	0	0	13
	Khara Talao	0	0	
	Kumbarwada	1	1	
D	Khetwady	0	0	
	Girgaum	0	1	
	Chowpatty	0	0	6
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahaluxmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	3	0	
	Tarwady	0	1	
	Second Nagpada	0	0	
	Kamatipura	0	0	13
	Tardeo	0	0	
	Byculla	0	2	
	First Nagpada	0	1	
F	Parel	3	3	
	Sewree	0	0	7
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	0	0	
	Worlee	0	1	3
	Water Division	0	0	0
	N.-E. & Unknown	14	0	
	HOSPITALS.			
	Arthur Road		0	
	Cutchi-Memon		1	9
	Maratha		1	
	Total	26	16	72
	Total plague deaths to date	29,853	25,836	
	Total same date last year	6	7	68

DAMAUN.

The plague mortality at Lower Damaun on the 15th instant was two, while on the corresponding date last year it was thirteen. It may be stated, on the authority of the medical gentleman in charge of the plague cases at Upper Damaun, that recently several cats and dogs were found at Upper Damaun to be suffering from buboes, and some of such dogs were killed and others died of buboes, and the cats also succumbed to the buboes. The scientists have to make a note of this, for the German Committee of Specialists (Professor Koch and Gaffky) in their report in May, 1897, immediately after their visit to Damaun with Professor Haffkine describe their experiments on animals, for the purpose of showing which of them naturally bear more or less immunity against plague. The dog was found to resist the plague as the pigs which sustained the inoculation of enormous doses of virulent matter without manifesting any appreciable reaction. The same thing happened to two little pigs fed with rats infected by the plague. "As to a cat strongly inoculated, it was cured after having a light local reaction accompanied with fever for four days. Another one had an abscess in the injected place, but the pus which was formed was sterile. In five cats which were very lean, caught in the street, it was not possible to find the germ of the plague." Further research may show that the dog and the cat do not bear natural immunity against plague as the pig seems to.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTIONS AT PORBANDAR.

WEDNESDAY last, writes a correspondent, a large gathering was held in the new Public offices at Porbandar for the distribution of prizes to students of all the schools, public or private, in the town. It was largely attended, and was presided over by Colonel J. M. Hunter, Political Agent, Kathiawar. Amongst those present were: Mrs Hunter, Colonel F. W. Snell, Administrator, Porbandar, H. H. the Rana, Kumarshree Bhavsinhji, Miss Hunter, Surgeon-Major Burke, Mr. and Mrs. Fernandez, Mr. and Mrs. Benson, Mrs. Carroll, the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair, and Kumar Vaji Sinhji. There were also present Agency and State officials, vakils, a few leading Mahomedan gentlemen, and many sheths of Porbandar, together with Sheth Jetha Khan Ratansi, Purushotam Kasaran Manji, and Haridas Naranji, Bhatia citizens of Bombay. This gathering was chiefly due to the generosity of Sheth Jethabhai Ratansi, who made a handsome donation of Rs. 200 for the distribution of prizes. The hall was well decorated, and it presented a gay and picturesque appearance. When Colonel Hunter was seated, the heir-apparent, Kumar Shree Bhavsinhji read an interesting report as president of the Local Schools Committee. He referred therein to the steady and continuous progress that education was making under the auspices of British administration, as since its advent the number of students was steadily on the rise. The laudable feature of the report was that in a town like Porbandar even in matters educational private enterprise was rife; the only matter for regret was that Mahomedan gentlemen had not yet begun much to appreciate the benefits of English education, however, it was expected that more of them would surely commence to share in the enthusiasm for imparting sound English training to their sons because of the sound and instructive admonition recently given them by Colonel Snell personally. Education was spreading wider and wider under the fostering care of Colonel Snell, who always takes a warm interest in matters educational. Just last year a sixth Standard class was opened, and most probably a Matriculation class will be added next year. Mr. K. P. Upadhyaya, B. A., who has had four years' experience as a teacher in the Punjab High School, is especially appointed for the purpose as Head-master. A reference was also made in the report to the trouble kindly taken by Mr. Kincaid, Judicial Assistant, Kathiawar, to create amongst the pupils of the English school a fresh interest for the manly game of cricket by himself presiding at the sports.

A Gujerati translation of the report was read by Mr. Runchhoddas N. Jiverzani, Head Clerk to the Administrator. Then followed recitations by select pupils, and prizes were distributed by Colonel Hunter, who then rose amid cheers and made an excellent speech in Gujerati, replying to the report in suitable terms. He also showed satisfaction at the interest that Kumarshree Bhavsinhji was taking in educational matters, gave a few words of admonition to the Mahommedan gentlemen, who were backward as far as education is concerned, and commended the generosity of the Bhatia gentleman, Mr. Jetnabhai Ratansi, who had provided prizes for the occasion. The meeting was dispersed with the distribution of utter-gulab and pan-sopari.

Just two days after there was another gathering at the Girls' school for distributing prizes to girls. The prizes for this gathering were likewise provided for by another Bhatia gentleman, named Haridas Naranji Mulji. The gathering was intended to be strictly "purdah," and was kindly presided over by Mrs. Hunter. Besides Mrs. Hunter there were present Mrs. Snell, Rani of Kumarshree Bhavsinhji, his step-mother, Mrs. Burke, Mrs. Benson, Mrs. Carroll, and Mrs. Sinclair, together with Mrs. Haridas, and several other native ladies. A report setting forth great progress in female education was read by Mrs. Estherbai Joseph, and its translation was read by Laxmibai, the Head-mistress. The girls then went through a few pieces of recitation which were much appreciated. Then followed the distribution of prizes by Mrs. Hunter, who, while handing over prizes, spoke in encouraging terms to the recipients. At her suggestion a few prizes were distributed for regular attendants, as there appeared some room for improvement in that direction. The gathering was from every point of view a complete success, and the visitors separated amidst great rejoicings.—A cricket-match was played on the same date, the principal players being Mr. Kincaid, Dr. Burke, Mr. Benson, the Rev. Mr. Sinclair, a few Parsees, and other visitors. The Head-master, Mr. Kasbekarain P. Upadhyaya, B. A., with his pupils, also took part in the match. The presence of Mrs. and Miss Hunter, Colonel and Mrs. Snell, Mrs. Burke, and a few other distinguished guests as spectators enlivened the scene.

MANSER NURSE FUND.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount previously received.....	5,324	10	2
Mr Cowasjee Dinshaw Adenwala	100	0	0
Mr Dorasji Dinshaw Adenwala	25	0	0
Mr Bamonji Dinshaw Petit	25	0	0
Surgeon Captain C H Meyer	100	0	0
Dr V S Trilokekar	34	0	0
Dr S B Naik	15	0	0
Dr A K Turner	10	0	0
Dr A A Gair	25	0	0
Surgeon-Captain Herbert	75	0	0
Mr C Nowrojt Wadia	100	0	0
British Medical Association through Dr Dimmock	867	1	6
Messrs Eduljee Framji Aibless and Sons	75	0	0
Mr Manockjee Cawasji D Patel	25	0	0
Mr E M Slater	50	0	0
Lady Sandhurst through Major Owen	1,206	0	0
Total Rs.	8,580	11	8

Subscription may be paid into the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China and will be most thankfully received as the sum of Rs. 10,000 has not yet been made up.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

MAJOR G. E. PRESTON, D. S. O., on expiary of his tenure of command of the 33rd Madras Infantry on the 25th February 1898, has been permitted to reside out of India. He is at present only forty-two years of age and has less than twenty-four years' service, so that unless he is provided with further employment, he will have to remain unemployed until the year 1912, when he will be some entitled to retire on £750 a year. There are at present, we believe, several commandants of Madras regiments of comparatively short service who will have to vacate their appointments within the next few years, and we understand that the Government of India are in correspondence with the Secretary of State for India regarding the desirability of modifying the existing regulations for the tenure of regimental commands in the Madras Command as a temporary measure, to meet this difficulty.

AT a meeting of the Syndicate of the Punjab University, held on Friday, it was decided to recommend to the Senate of the University that Sir Charles Arthur Roe, M. A., I. C. S., late Vice-Chancellor of the University, is, by reason of his eminent position and attainments, a fit and proper person to receive the Degree of Doctor of Laws, and that under the provisions of Section 16 of the Punjab University Act, 1882, the said Degree be conferred on him, "honoris causa" and in absentia. At the same meeting the Syndicate appointed examiners and sub-examiners for the several examinations in the Arts and the Oriental Faculties for the year 1899. Some recommendations of the Arts Faculty re the course of reading in Philosophy for the Intermediate and B. A. examinations were also dealt with.

MR. J. S. C. DAVIS, Deputy Commissioner of Bara Banki, has been obliged to take leave on medical certificate. Mr. H. R. C. Dobbs will officiate for Mr. Davis during his absence, and Mr. A. W. Pim, Assistant Commissioner at Lucknow, will act as Private Secretary in place of Mr. Dobbs.

THE troops moving up in relief to Chitral having now reached their destination, Colonel Davidson has made over command of the garrison to Colonel Lorne Campbell, and will return to India with the regiments and battery relieved. Captain Colomb, 1-4th Gurkhas has taken over the Brigade Majorship of the Chitral Force from Captain Montagu, 20th Punjab Infantry.

THE movements of troops in the Khyber, preparatory to reducing the Force to one brigade under General Gaselee, are proceeding quietly: cool weather facilitating the marches.

SIR JOHN EDGE arrived in London on the 27th April just in time to be present at a farewell dinner to his successor, Sir Louis Kershaw, who left by the "Caledonia" the following day.

A COMMUNICATION has been addressed to the members of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, on the disorganisation of the labour force in Calcutta caused by the plague scare. The Committee of the Chamber, while fully recognising the seriousness of the present position, acknowledge that the authorities are doing everything in their power to allay excitement and panic, and that the chief difficulty now arises from the fact that large numbers of men have fled the city. Among the efforts made by the Government to stay the panic the most important are the withdrawal of the police from all interference in cases of plague, and the temporary withdrawal of all small-pox vaccinators. If the Government are able to convince the populace that the police have no authority to interfere in any matters relating to plague, much will have been done towards the permanent restoration of order.

THE two native infantry regiments which are returning from Chitral to India on relief, are the 27th Punjab Infantry and the 1-4th Gurkhas. The former has two companies of Pathans in its ranks, and among these are many Afridis. When the native officers and men heard of the Tirah expedition they petitioned Government that their lands might be spared, and their families left unmolested during the operations. They were assured in return that everything would be done that it was possible to do, and like good soldiers they accepted this promise as an answer to their petition. For six long months they have had to remain in Drosh patiently awaiting the orders for their return to Indian cantonments and the liberal furlough which rewards men who have served a year in Chitral territory. The news that reached them must have been of the scantiest, and they may not know even now how their families have fared or whether their villages escaped punishment. Afridis in regiments stationed in India get early and trustworthy news, as we know, for their friends used the Field Post Office at times; but the men of the 27th probably get few letters. The worst feature of their case is that when they do reach their homes, the rupees which they have saved in Chitral will be demanded from them as their contribution towards the fine levied by Government.

THE Punjab Government has, wisely we think, declined to accede to a petition of the Delhi Vigilance Committee to enforce strictly a system of not less than ten days' quarantine against all plague infected areas. The Commissioner of Delhi, in commenting on the application, refused his support on the ground of impracticability: he might also have urged that the efficacy of quarantine is extremely doubtful, while it is one of the most fruitful sources of annoyance and irritation to the unfortunate plague-striken districts. The remarkable thing is that a joint committee of natives and Europeans should be found advocating such a measure, for it is reported that though the number of natives at the meeting was not large, all those present were in favour of the recommendation for more stringent quarantine. Incidentally the Punjab Government remarks that there is no plague in the Punjab except in the Garshankar tehsil of Hoshiapur, in the Nawashahr tehsil of Julundur, and in four villages of the Phillour tehsil which adjoins Nawashahr tehsil.

IT is contemplated to employ a professional architect in designing the more important of the new public buildings to be erected in Shillong. In a small province like Assam, it is not easy to find Public Works Officers of artistic capacity, and the employment of an outsider is no slur on a department which has so much distinguished itself in repairing the havoc wrought by the earthquake. Those who knew Shillong before the recent catastrophe will remember that the bare walls and corrugated iron roofs of nearly all the public buildings detracted in a considerable degree from the appearance of a station naturally as beautiful as any in India. It is satisfactory to know that the Administration intend that the future buildings shall be as ornamental as structural necessities will permit, and very different to the eyesores of the past.

THERE are two women living at the present moment who say they can read each other's thoughts whether they are together or apart a thousand miles. Though they are far past middle age they have been together nearly every day since they were born. On the few occasions when they have been separated each knew the other's every thought and act. They say they can converse with each other as well when they are apart as when they are together. They have been able to read each other's thoughts and the minds of other persons many years, with no idea that there was anything wonderful or extraordinary about it. They have never heard of telepathy, although they are fairly well educated. "We just simply know what we are thinking about," said one of the sisters to an interviewer; "that is all there is of it." Their family physician says the two women are nearly one person. They have lived together so long and have had the same habits and the same thoughts to such an extent that they are as much one person as though their two heads were on one body. "I have attended them when they were ill during the past ten or fifteen years," he said, "and I have noticed that their ailments are always the same. When one is ill the other is afflicted in the same manner. I have even experimented with them when the ailment was but slight. I have found that to treat one of them has the same effect as treating both. That may appear unreasonable, but it is true. The only explanation I can offer is that the two women have the same mind as far at it is possible for two persons to be alike in that particular. It is well known that mind has great power over matter, and it is possible that when one of them knows she no longer has pain the other knows it instantly. That experiment has been made by me a number of times, and I have called to it the attention of other physicians in the city."

REPORTED ASSAULT ON H.E. LI HUNG-CHANG.

A PRIVATE dispatch from Peking to a high Chinese ex-official states that about a fortnight ago as H. E. Li Hung-chang was on the point of entering the precincts of the Grand Audience Hall, three hours after midnight to have an interview with the Emperor, and just as he was passing through the double line of Imperial Guards at the Palace gates, a man dressed entirely in black, who it appeared had been concealing himself behind the Guards suddenly broke through the line and getting within striking distance of the old statesman launched a blow at his head. Fortunately H.E. had noticed the commotion made by the man breaking through the Guards—possibly he had been informed of the probability of such attacks and therefore was on the 'qui vive' and inclining his head a little aside managed to partially evade the blow, but was not quick enough to prevent his assailants' first dour landing on his shoulder. The attack was so sudden that none of the Guards interfered until the assailant seeing that his blow had failed at Li's head made an attempt to trip up H. E. Then it was that, just as the man's right leg was being stretched out for the purpose a Guardsman brought his naked sword with a sweep outwards and coming into contact with the man's foot effectually straightened him out on the ground. The next minute the man was overpowered, bound and taken to the nearest magistrate's yamen, the attack, by a stretch of imagination—in order to lessen the guilt of lack of vigilance on those guarding the Palace gates—being considered as having occured in the public throughfare. Fortunately also for the assailant of Li, the man was entirely unarmed and without a weapon of any sort, and this circumstance will save him his head. Owing to the time, place, and circumstances both Li himself and the metropolitan government are only too anxious to hush this matter up; Li because if widely known it would bring about him a number of other would be assassins, and on the part of the metropolitan police officials because if the Emperor knew of the affair many would have to lose both rank and position for their lack of vigilance. It appears that H. E. was not at all hurt by the blow he received, and went through his audience with the Emperor as usual a little later.—N. C. Daily News.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 17TH OF MAY, 1898.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature 'M' and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity a Lat. 15.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amounts of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Wind. Pressure at 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	29·656	NNE	3	87·6	69·1	48	..	5·57	+1·19
Sirsa	29·659	NE	6	97·3	70·8	49	..	2·93	+0·53
Delhi	29·625	NNW	6	98·7	73·9	75	..	3·54	+0·15
Agra	29·625	NW	7	100·5	75·4	70	0·09	2·13	+0·36
Cawnpore	29·601	WSW	7	102·5	79·1	39	..	1·57	..
Allahabad	29·669	WNW	13	104·6	76·8	41	..	2·39	+0·16
Jhansi	29·642	WSW	5	104·1	81·2	23	..	2·25	+0·49
Jacobabad	29·599	SE	10	105·4	85·0	37	..	0·93	—0·67
Karachi	29·699	W	13	97·2	77·4	57	..	0·43	—1·41
Joypore	29·658	N	7	99·1	73·8	45	..	1·70	—0·13
Ajmere	29·679	SW	10	97·9	70·7	50	..	0·45	—1·23
Deesa	29·759	NW	12	101·4	78·5	62	..	1·03	+0·43
Ahmedabad	29·748	NW	11	103·3	76·6	61	..	0·78	..
Bhuj	29·718	WSW	16	97·3	75·9	57	..	0·13	—0·50
Rajkot	29·747	W	3	100·9	72·7	62	..	0·37	—0·25
Ghadechi	29·765	NW	15	101·8	77·3	57	..	0·73	..
Veraval	29·759	W	10	86·0	78·6	76	..	1·14	..
Neemuch	29·721	WNW	6	101·2	76·6	51	..	0·72	—0·48
Indore	29·717	W	5	100·1	74·6	46	..	0·36	—0·62
Saugor	29·657	W	3	100·8	76·1	47	..	1·46	—1·22
Jubulpore	29·632	NW	5	103·5	79·6	47	..	3·59	+0·44
Hoshangabad	29·677	W	3	105·6	84·2	34	..	0·50	—1·71
Khandwa	29·734	WNW	11	103·7	80·6	36	..	0·99	—1·46
Raipur	29·620	NW	11	107·4	80·4	24	..	1·27	—1·33
Nagpur	29·636	NNW	10	107·2	84·0	24	..	4·30	+0·87
Amraoti	29·689	WNW	5	105·3	77·3	15	..	0·77	—1·93
Akola	29·703	W	10	104·2	78·8	40	0·15	0·43	—2·54
Surat	29·781	WNW	9	98·7	77·6	65	..	1·23	+1·74
Malegaon	29·729	WNW	10	104·4	77·1	53	..	0·10	—1·43
Bombay	29·806	Calm	8	90·3	80·3	76	..	0·33	—0·60
Poona	29·804	WNW	16	99·0	68·9	61	..	1·35	—1·35
Ahmednagar	29·774	WNW	1	93·3	67·9	29	..	0·95	..
Aurangabad	29·766	WNW	4	98·9	71·7	31	..	0 17	..
Sholapur	29·747	WNW	13	100·2	76·0	24	..	0·60	+2·62
Ratnagiri	29·838	NNW	11	90·4	72·6	64	..	1·94	+0·12
Belgaum	29·813	W	13	91·2	64·8	71	..	5·67	+0·40
Goa	29·8 8	NE	10	89·0	80·4	72	..	0·89	..
Karwar	29·826	NW	5	90·3	75·5	74	..	0·82	—2·66
Mangalore	29·859	NNE	3	93·2	77·4	72	..	2·26	—3·45
Calicut	29·900	Calm	4	92·2	78·9	70	..	0 37	—3·10
Cochin	29·905	Calm	M	92·5	79·1	77	..	10·22	—10·54
Bangalore	29·803	WSW	10	91·8	66·3	72	..	2·03	—5·25
Secunderabad	29·681	WSW	11	104·7	79·3	42	..	2·21	—1·22
Masulipatam	29·685	SSW	11	103·7	79·1	63	0·42	2·17	—7·0
Bellary	29·759	W	10	100·2	74·3	42	..	3·27	—0·85
Cuddapah	29·739	SW	L	103·2	79·9	65	..	3·26	+1·0
Madras	29·8 3	ESE	9	96·8	81·2	57	..	0·67	—12·24
Calicut	29·783	SW	2	99·4	73·6	72	..	4·93	—4·14
Trichinopoly	29·784	W	7	102·1	79·3	71	..	7·90	—0·81
Negapatam	29·746	SW	9	101·2	77·8	90	0·93	11·16	—2·39
Cuddalore	29·813	SW	7	89·0	80·0	83	0·21	54·36	+5·34
Aden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

In "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly at Ajmere, Deesa, Bhuj, Rajkot, Veraval, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Bellary and Coimbao, and has been steady or has changed only slightly over the rest of the country. The distribution is somewhat irregular and the barometric gradients are moderate. Winds are south-westerly to north westerly at the majority of the reporting stations and the force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 22 miles an hour at Khandwa, 20 at Karachi and Neemuch, 18 at Ajmere, 16 at Malegaon, Bhuj and Rajkot, and 14 at Bellary, Ahmedabad and Ghadechi. The temperature, both maximum and minimum, is below the mean of the season in several places. The highest temperature in the shade was 110° at Masulipatam, and the lowest 65° at Belgaum. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are more or less cloudy in Mysore, the Madras Presidency and at Mangalore, Bombay, Surat, Nagpur, Akola, Ahmedabad, Karachi and Delhi. Light to moderate showers have fallen at Akola, Masulipatam and Colombo, and a few drops at Negapatam and Agra. The weather is cooler than usual over the greater part of the reporting area, and conditions are slightly favourable for local rain in Ceylon and the Madras Presidency.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, MAY 17.

Tuesday: The barometric changes have been unimportant. The low-pressure area which was appearing in the North West yesterday has developed somewhat, but otherwise the pressure conditions are generally similar to those reported yesterday. Northeasterly winds prevail over the Punjab and southerly winds around the head of the bay, but elsewhere the general direction of wind is northwesterly. The force is moderate. The mean temperature has risen in Burma and the Central Provinces and fallen in the North-West Provinces and Bombay and been steady in other provinces. The heat is somewhat greater than usual in Bengal and Madras, but less than usual elsewhere. The mean temperature of the Punjab is nine degrees and that of Sind and Rajputana four and a-half degrees below normal, while the mean temperature of Bengal is three degree shigher than usual. The hottest area is again in the Madras coast districts where the maxima of a hundred and nine and a-half degrees are reported very heavy. Rain amounting to nearly ten inches is reported in Moulmein, while a few light scattered showers are reported in other parts of the country.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 16th May, 1898.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to deg. Fah	inches 29·809
Temperature of the Air	degrees 84·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·6
Dew Point	71·9
Relative humidity of Air	·655
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)	0·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9 a.m., next day	degrees 90·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	80·4
General Directions of wind	WNW, NW, WNW
Movement of wind in 24 hours	miles 238

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory

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INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888. Herbert Wilfred Perry, assistant engineer, Madras Railway Company, of Ammur, in the North Arcot district, Madras presidency, for an easy working balanced-lever-wafer lift. George John Betts, commercial traveller, of 44 Beresfield parade, and Frederick Theodore Bower, auctioneer, of 13 Grey street, both of St. Kilda, in the colony of Victoria for an improved elastic viscous composition, principally useful for automatically closing punctures in pneumatic tyres. William Edmund Beveridge, surveyor and draughtsman, of Bangalore, for a self-adjusting levelling instrument. James Shearer, works manager, of Kinnoul cottage, Maryfield, Dundee, for a method of improving the colour of raw jute

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DEATHS FROM CHOLERA:—Municipality of Bombay, Superintendent, Water Works, Chinchpokli, 28th Oct. 97, Memo. No. 1738—55 a of 1897-98 :—Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and they have been SAVED by Batliwalla and Co.'s "CHOLERAL." There was not a single case of failure. I wish it should have still more wider circulation. . . . As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required, when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India" &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Re. 1 per Bottle, or sent by Dr. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

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THE Editorial and Advertising Offices of the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* have been REMOVED to No. 2, CHURCHGATE STREET, (formerly "Times of India" Offices).

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 17.

AN extra allotment of Telegraphic Transfers was made in London yesterday, amounting to 5 lakhs, on Bombay, at 1s. 4 1-8d. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 1-2d.

Consols declined 1-8 per cent. to 110 9-16 ; French Rentes 1-4 per cent., to 102 1-2 ; Parish Exchange on London 1-2 centime, to 25·33 fcs. ; 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities 1-4 per cent., to £62. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 113. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 3 3-4 per cent., and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 3 5-8 per cent. Bar Silver was 1-16d. higher, at 26 5-16d. per oz. ; and in New York the price of the metal remained at 56 7-8 cents per oz., while demand Exchange on London advanced 3-4 cent, to 4·86 1-4 dollars. About £275,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday.

The Goat Skin Sales opened yesterday with a good demand, at previous rates. The number of Goat Skins offered was 1,410,000 ; and of Sheep Skins, 1,080,000.

White Delhi Wheat was quoted at 43 1-4s. per 492 lbs., May-June shipment, to Hull, sellers via the Canal. For Cawnpore Yellow Rapseed the quotation, was 41 1-2s. per 416 lbs.. May-June shipment, to Havre, sellers via the Canal, tone of the market easier ; for Brown Rapseed, 38s. per 416 lbs., same shipment, to Antwerp, sellers via the Canal, market easier.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet, Surats dull, Arrivals quiet. The day's Sales were 8,000 bales, and the Imports 14,000 bales. Spot prices were unchanged all round ; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. lower, extreme quotations being 3 15-32d. per lb. for May and September-October deliveries.

In the price of Ready Mid.-Uplands in New York there was no change, at 6 3-8 cents per lb. ; August Futures were 2 points higher, at 6·34 cents, and November 1 point, at 6·29 cents per lbs.

The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 9,000 bales ; and the Arrivals to date compare as follows with those in 1897 and 1896 :—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Monday's Receipts ...	9,000	5,300	5,000
Two days' do, ...	13,000	8,200	8,000
Since 1st Sept.	8,233,000	6,324,700	5,053,000

Locally, a small business has been done in this staple to-day, in a quiet market. Exporters bought 1,200 bales, and the mills 400 bales ; total, 1,600 bales.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—There has been a sensible falling off in prices ; shippers continue to hold aloof.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

Cotton	14,991 bales.
Wheat	149,676 cwts.
Linseed	15,922 "
Rapeseed	21,557 "
Gingellyseed	2,203 "
Poppyseed	3,780 "
Castorseed	6,224 "
Rice	18,390 "

EXCHANGE.—The tone of the market has continued firm at 1s. 4 1-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, at 1s. 4 3-32d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 11-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Merchants' Bills were scarce ; the Banks were sellers of Wire at 1s. 4 3-32d. for Telegraphic, and 1s. 4 1-8d. for Demand, at which business was done to a moderate extent, rates closing steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand ...	1s. 4 3-32d. per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ...	1s. 4 1-16d. "
Credits 3 ms' sight	1s. 4 11-32d. "
Francs	1·72 1-4 "

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm at 93 5-16 for Cash, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 93 11-16 for the Settlement, with 87, nominal, for 3 per cents.

SHARES.—Manockjee Petit Mills are Rs. 10 lower ; Bank of Bombay have declined Rs. 2 1-2, at Rs. 1,245 per share.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur 3
The Manchester market has been steady.
2½ per cent. Consols 110 9-16
3 per cent. Rentes 102 1-2
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 113
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper 62
Bar Silver 26 5-16

The sum of about £275,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, MAY 16.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Valetta arrived here this morning.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Shannon arrived here yesterday morning.

SUEZ, MAY 16.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Egypt arrived here, from Bombay, yesterday afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Cameron, arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, on the evening of the 14.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Matiana left here yesterday evening,

LIVERPOOL, MAY 16.

The Clan Line steamer Bullonist left here this morning.

MARSEILLES, MAY 16.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Thames (extra), arrived here from Bombay, to-day.

TRIESTE, MAY 16.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperator from Bombay arrived here this afternoon.

The N. Y. K. steamer Matouyama Maru left Hong kong, for Singapore, on the 17th instant.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

MAY 17.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Shanno, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, interrupted. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.
Cable Pernambuco Ceara interrupted.
Communication between Bolama and Bissao interrupted.
All telegrams for Costa Rica may now be accepted at sender's risk.
Amazon Cable interrupted beyond Gerupa.
Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur, and accepted at sender's risk.
Private telegrams in Code or Cipher to and from Philippines suspended.
Cable Hong Kong to Manila interrupted.
Private telegrams in Code or Cipher via Haiti are prohibited by Government United States. Diplomatic telegrams are accepted.
Telegrams for Costa Rica are subject to censure of Nicaragua Government.
Restrictions on telegrams in Code or Cipher to and from Italy now removed.
Cable St Lucia St Vincent being interrupted.
Communication is stoped with Barnadoes Grinada.
Trinidad and Demarara Messages are sent by best means means available without alteration rates.
Line Saigon Bangkok restored
Mozambique Lourencomarques Section interrupted
Telegrams for Porto Ribo subject to delay
Cable Lourenco Marquez Durban interrupted

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 17th May, 1898.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	16	3	40 p.m.	15	23
Teheran	17	1	31 p.m.	1	29
Suez	17	2	45 p.m.	...	8

ime occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 17th May, 1898.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	32	...	6
" Karachi	...	54	...	1
" Madras	...	25	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT.—MAY 16.

10 p.m. ... 82·5

TUESDAY.—MAY 17.

6 a.m. ... 81·5
10 a.m. ... 86·3
2 p.m. ... 88·3
4 p.m. ... 88·2

WAR TELEGRAMS.

EARLIEST DELIVERY OF TELEGRAPHIC WAR NEWS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS, largely augmented during the War between the United States and Spain, will be delivered at the earliest moment daily, and throughout the day by Messengers from the

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SUBSCRIPTION for the TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE, Rs. 2 per Mensem.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ALFORD—May 10, at Vepery, Madras, the wife of W Alford, Jockey, of a daughter.
GLEN—May 11, at Glenelg House, Vettupalaiyam, the wife of J C Glen, Loco Dept. Nilgiri Railway Ld, of a son.
THOMPSON—May 6, at Umballa, the wife of G L Thompson, Bengal Unattached List, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

SCOTT—THAME—May 7, at St John's in the Wilderness, Naini Tal, by the Rev Oscar Watkins, Archdeacon of Lucknow, Sergeant William Scott, 93rd Highlanders, to Annie, daughter of John Thame, Esq, Reading.

DEATH.

HAWKINS—May 11, at Dharmpur, Phyllis Maud, the youngest daughter of William Hawkins, Lahore, aged 8 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1898.

WHEN a Minister of the Crown holds that an alliance with the United States would be cheaply purchased by a war—a war that is against Russia—and the sober press of New York is quite taken by the idea, it is worth inquiring what would be the military and naval value of such an alliance to Great Britain or any other Power. Mr. T. Miller Maguire, in a very suggestive article in the "National Review," on Surprises in War, sums up in one grim sentence the result of the unpreparedness for war when the United States was challenged to fight by the Confederates : In the midst of a war they had to equip an army ; nor could that army crush what might have been a petty insurrection, had the Federal States possessed four good army corps in 1861, till they had buried 500,000 men in the national cemeteries, and spent £1,000,000,000 in four years. Are they in any better state of preparation now after thirty years of peace ? The answer is supplied in a passage quoted from the *Illustrated American* : "Japan's great navy could wipe our Pacific squadron from the seas and bombard San Francisco before our North Pacific squadron could double Cape Horn. A concentration of the superior German navy could overwhelm our Atlantic fleet by sheer force of numbers, while German transports could land at any one of a dozen of our smaller Atlantic forts a disciplined army . . . A coalition of European Powers against us could exact its own terms within a single fortnight from nearly all our sea coast cities, if not from the nation itself. We are the best fighters in the world, but what have we to fight with ? We have illimitable resources, but modern wars are generally finished in a few weeks. We have a gallant little fleet, but we have not dry dock in the Atlantic coast large enough to repair a battleship." What want of preparation means was shown by what happened to France which entered into the lists and found Germany armed to the teeth, while her own organisation was not what she supposed it to be. The fighting began on August 2nd ; half the French army was shut up by August 19th ; the other half surrendered on September 2nd; Paris was invested on September 19th, and capitulated on January 28th, paying £8,000,000 to the Germans for their trouble France had to pay an indemnity of £200,000,000, her total expediture in these few months being £750,000,000, four millions sterling per day while the war lasted. To this heavy mulct was added the loss of Alsace and part of Lorraine and the fortresses of Metz, Strasbourg, and Thionville. Austria and Italy which would willingly have helped France, feared to move when it was seen that her available strength was not equal to that of her enemy, who had made all her preparations beforehand. An alliance with the United States to fight Russia—and with Russia her allies, France and Germany, who are acting together in the Far East, would entail on the British fleet the obligation to protect the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States, and American commerce, as well as our own coasts and commerce. Captain Mahan has shown that the Pacific and Atlantic coasts and the Mississippi trade are open to the attack of foreign fleets, all the islands adjacent being occupied by the European States.

The manœuvring of the Spanish fleet is evidently dependent on the necessity of attaining coal at neutral ports during a limit of twenty-four hours. When a supply has been so obtained it becomes necessary to visit the port of some other neutral Power for a fresh supply, as it would be a breach of neutrality for a Government to permit a belligerent ship to obtain a second supply within a period of three months at any of its ports. The policy of the British Government may be discerned in a new rule laid down by the British Government in the *London Gazette* of the 25th April :—"No ship of war of either belligerent must hereafter be permitted while in any port or roadstead subject to the jurisdiction of her Majesty to take in supplies except provisions and such other things as may be requisite for the subsistence of her crew, and except so much coal only as may be sufficient to carry such vessel to the nearest port of her own country, or to some nearer destination, and no coal shall again be supplied to that ship in any port under the jurisdiction of her Majesty without special permission until after the expiration of three months." This rule practically assumes that coal is contraband of war if supplied to war vessels to enable them to carry on operations against an enemy. The duty of hospitality is discharged when sufficient coal is given to enable a warship to proceed to the nearest port of her own country, or "to some nearer" destination. If the other Powers accept the rule the doubts as to whether coal is to be regarded as contraband or not will be cleared up. It is not contraband when supplied simply to enable a vessel or a fleet to leave a foreign harbour instead of being practically imprisoned for want of coal while the war lasts. Like all other rules the scope and effect of the distinction to be drawn between coal to be used for war purposes, and coal to take a ship to its own country, will largely depend on the manner in which it is interpreted by the neutral State. The *Daily Chronicle*, which is as anti-Spanish as the New York yellow press, cynically recommends that the rule should be strictly interpreted in the West Indies so as to prevent the Spanish fleet from blockading or attacking American ports ; while "a larger interpretation" should be given to it if the theatre of war be shifted to European seas, so that the vessels of the United States might not be deprived of the supplies in our Channel ports necessary for operations against Cadiz and the Spanish coasts. Two weights and two measures are recommended with a calm superiority to any pretension to equal justice and fair play. No Power could play fast and loose with its own rules without exposing itself to a charge of double dealing and forfeiting the confidence of other Powers. There is no reason to suppose for a moment that the rules will not be impartially applied The most far-reaching part of the new rule is that which prohibits the same ship re-coaling in any British port without special permission for a period of three months. It is no doubt this provision that prompted Admiral Carrera, after crossing the Atlantic, in the first instance to replenish his bunkers in the French Island of Martinique, and then to turn south to the Dutch Island of Curaçoa off the coast of Venezuela to add to his stock before seeking the enemy off Cuba or at Key West. Jamaica will then be near at hand, where he can obtain coal to take him back to Cape Verde, or some nearer destination.

THE decrease in the trade of India during 1897-98, to which reference has already been made, occurred mainly upon the export side of the account. The imports of merchandise (exclusive of Government indents) amounted to sixty-nine crores thirty-nine lakhs, which was eight lakhs higher than in 1895-96, and two and a-half crores less than in 1896-97—when in spite of the famine and plague during the last half of the year there was a net increase of 3·7 per cent. in purchases from abroad. Examining the accounts in detail it is interesting to note on the first page that this country of palm-trees imported last year no less than 18½ million cocoanuts, being five millions in excess of the figures for the previous year. The approach and commencement of a year regarded by Hindu sages as favourable to marriages was no doubt the principal cause of this abnormal import of a product grown largely in India itself. The liquor trade was somewhat below the level of previous years. Whether the smaller consumption was influenced by the noteworthy diminution of the cold weather stream of "globe trotters" is a question upon which it would perhaps be wise not to speculate. The importation of salt, which had been very small in the previous year, was exceptionally large, amounting to 486,716 tons ; but this is partly accounted for by the lowness of stocks consequant on the small import of the previous year. The receipts of sugar were also much above the average, the imports from Austria increasing from 13 lakhs to 104 lakhs worth, and those from Germany from 87½ lakhs to nearly 128 lakhs worth. In hardware and cutlery an average import was maintained, while in metals of other descriptions some recovery was made from the low total of the previous year. Machinery and mill-work was imported to the extent of 286 lakhs—a much smaller total than for some years,—the reduction in the case of Bengal amounting to nearly half-a-crore of rupees in value. In railway plant and rolling stock the value of the imports was 21 lakhs greater than in the previous year, although that was a "record." Independently of the "private" import valued at 287 lakhs, the Government indents were put down at 247 lakhs, so that in a year of great adversity no less than 5 crores 34 lakhs were spent in railway plant, most of it for new lines, but some of course being for renewals of existing lines. The total was fully double that of the average in the years prior to the adoption of "Lord Elgin's programme." The multiplicity of articles included under the head of chemicals, drugs, medicines, and narcotics, and dyeing and tanning materials made some recovery from the great drop of the previous year, but the high figures of 1895-96 were not reached. The imports of mineral oils were higher than in any year since 1893-94, amounting to over 82 million gallons. Russia again had a very large lead, her shipments totalling to fifty millions of gallons. She is certain to retain her ascendency in this respect over the United States so long as the latter country continues to send oil to us in cases, instead of bulk. The Straits Settlements are now entering keenly into this competition, and with this new source of supply we may expect that the price of petroleum will be much cheaper in the near future than it has hitherto been.

The importation of Egyptian cotton, from which so much was hoped a few years ago, has greatly diminished in the last two or three years, and is now very small. The receipts of silk from China again underwent diminution. The import is almost exclusively a Bombay one, and our domestic troubles probably chiefly account for the falling off. The coal receipts were only about one-third those of 1895-96, and one-half those of 1896-97. Here again the explanation for the shrinkage is to be found mainly in the plague epidemic in Bombay (the chief importing centre), though the increased output of the Indian collieries year by year was a contributory cause. The exceptionally large indents of cotton yarn and piece-goods in the earlier part of 1896-97, was not maintained last year, but the figures of total value—2,639 lakhs—are higher than those of 1895-96, when 25½ crores worth of cotton goods were shipped. The imports of twist and yarn were considerably greater even than in the previous year, and the trade was brought back to the high level of a decade ago. The receipts of silk piece-goods —ten million odd yards—were larger than in in the previous year, but were three million yards below the total of 1895-96, when a revival of the trade took place. This is what was to be expected in a period of scarcity, when the people had not much money to spare to buy silk clothing. A remarkable feature of the returns is the rapid growth of Japanese trade in silk, which has not even been checked by the general depression. In the course of three years indents on China went down from eight millions to four and a-half million yards of silk, while those on Japan went up from 1,800,000 yards to nearly four millions. These figures show that it is not in vain that Japan has established consular representation in this country. Not only in this department, but in others also her imports are increasing rapidly. The woollen manufactures received from abroad were valued at 115 lakhs as against 169 lakhs and 144½ lakhs in the two previous years. It is a long time since this branch of trade has been so depressed. The articles of apparel other than hosiery imported fell from a steady average of one and a-half crores worth to 122 lakhs. The small import of globe-trotters during the troublous days of last year is to be held partly accountable for this reduced indent of "Europe clothes." The imports of carriages and carts has nearly trebled in the last three years. This is due not to the displacement of the Indian-made horse conveyances by the manufactures of shops in Europe, but to the development of the cycling rage in India. The import of cycles is now so large that they certainly deserve a special heading to themselves in the return instead of being mixed with "carriages and carts," which before the advent of the "bike," were only imported to the value of about half-a-lakh of rupees per annum, and now probably come forward in a still more limited degree. In most manufactured goods of a general and miscellaneous character, such as glassware, leather manufactures, firearms, paints and colours, clocks and watches, books and printed matter, musical and other instruments, there were considerable reductions of shipments received—this being another evidence of the general depression from which we are now happily emerging. The total value of the "other articles" which embrace this class of import was 583 lakhs as against 636 lakhs in 1895-96, when the conditions were normal.

CAPTAIN-GENERAL BASILIO AUGUSTIN DAVILA, the new Governor of the Philippines, issued a proclamation to the people of the Spanish Pacific colonies on the outbreak of war. The document, the text of which we reproduce in another column, is remarkable in its way. The heat of the moment, added to the traditional Spanish pride, may be held to account for its absence of moderation. According to the Captain-General, the present enemies of the country are a people constituted of all the social excrescences, who have abused Spanish hospitality, using means which civilised nations count unworthy and disreputable. They have provoked war with their perfidious machinations, acts of treachery and outrages against the law of nations. However, the Captain-General found consolation in the belief that the struggle between Spain and this nation of traitors could only be of short duration, and Spain would emerge triumphantly from this new test, humiliating and blasting the adventurers from those States that, without cohesion and without a history, offer to humanity only infamous traditions and the ungrateful spectacle of Chambers in which appear united insolence and defamation, cowardice and cynicism. This is not at all nice reading, though there is much of it to the same purport and of the same elegant style. Finally comes his appeal to Philipinos to unite under the glorious Spanish flag which is covered with laurels to bring about the humiliation of those who would profane the tombs of their fathers and assail the honour of their wives and daughters. As everyone knows now, this appeal was futile, and the vituperation of the Captain-General sank no American ships.

UNDER orders now sanctioned, the local Governments are empowered to grant leave to civil medical officers who can be spared, provided their duties can be arranged for without requisitioning substitutes from outside the province concerned. Similar authority has been vested in the departmental authorities in case of army doctors. This should permit of a limited number of officers belonging to these overworked services obtaining leave, but is not equivalent to the opening of leave in the sense it was open before plague, the famine, and frontier disturbances commenced.

SIR JAMES WESTLAND'S period of service expires next November, but he is likely to retain his appointment to the close of the Calcutta Session, to bring out the Budget for the next year.

THE Calcutta and Allahabad dak was delivered last evening at 6-15 o'clock, having been received at the General Post Office at 5-45.

MR. H. W. BARROW, the retiring Secretary of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, was entertained to a farewell dinner last night at the Esplanade Hotel by the heads of departments of the Municipality.

AN entertainment is to be given this evening in honour of Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula's selection as Chairman of the Standing Committee. Mr. Ibrahim is the first Mahomedan gentleman who has occupied the chair of the Committee. The entertainment takes place at Moozufferabad, Grant Road.

THE Madras Government are now contemplating legislation in connection with the sugarcane disease, which is creating considerable havoc in the Kistna delta.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 23rd April, 1898, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1897 of 86,668 maunds with an increase of Rs. 62,241 in the earnings.

THE plague at Garshankar is declining. The attack there has been a severe one ; 138 cases with 54 deaths. At Garhi also, where it was severe, 102 cases with 48 deaths, the disease is lessening. It is reported that the disease is taking a milder form generally, and it is hoped that the plague measures which have been taken in the Jullundur district will soon show a successful result.

HERE, says a contemporary, is a curious application which the Msharaja of Tipperah recently received :—

From—Lecturer S. D. P. (of King's College, London) and friend of some distinguished personages in England and India.

To—The Manager to Maharaja Tipperah comilla.

Respected and Dear Sir,—Please excuse my troubling you with this hurried letter written in reference to your advertisement in the *Statesman* of the 1st instant, and kindly see that you favour me with a reply by *return post*. It is, indeed, a thousand pity that I have across your advertisement for an Assistant Manager after having made every arrangement to sail for Madras

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE HISPANO-AMERICAN WAR.

THE MOVEMENTS OF THE SPANISH FLEETS.

LONDON, MAY 16.

The movements of Admiral Cervera's Spanish Squadron are at present absorbing public interest.

It is known that his squadron left Curaçoa on Sunday.

It is rumoured that three more Spanish cruisers from Cadiz have reached Martinique.

AMERICAN CENSORSHIP.

A censorship has been established in America over the movements of the American squadrons.

MORE TROOPS FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

It has been decided to send fifteen thousand American troops to Manila instead of five thousand.

SPAIN WILL FIGHT TO THE DEATH.

MAY 17.

Senor Sagasta is re-forming the Spanish Cabinet with men who are resolved to continue the war with America "a outrance."

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S COMMENT ON RUSSIA.

FALL ON THE BOURSES.

The incidental (incisive?) references made by Mr. Chamberlain in the course of his Birmingham speech last Friday to the disregard shown by Russia for her promises made throughout the Chinese negotiations have been strongly commented upon by the Continental press, and caused a fall on all the Bourses.

ANOTHER CHINESE LOAN FOR A SHANGHAI RAILWAY.

The Chinese Government has concluded a loan with a British Syndicate for the construction of a railway from Nanking to Shanghai, Hangchan, and Ningpo.

REVIEW OF VETERANS BY THE QUEEN.

Her Majesty the Queen has reviewed 120 Crimean and Indian Mutiny veterans at Windsor.

THE QUEEN AND MR. GLADSTONE.

MAY 16.

Her Majesty the Queen has written to Mr. Gladstone, expressing her great gratitude to him for the work he has done for the country during his long public life.

The Princess of Wales has telegraphed to Mr. Gladstone that she is praying for him.

PRINCE HENRY AT PEKING.

Prince Henry of Prussia has paid a visit to the Dowager Empress and the Emperor of China, and conversed with the latter privately, only the interpreter being present.

SURVEY OF WEI-HAI-WEI.

A British man-of-war is going to Wei-Hai-Wei to make a thorough survey of the place.

THE NAVAL ENGAGEMENT AT MANILA.

THE SPANISH FLEET SURPRISED AND DESTROYED.

ONE THOUSAND MEN KILLED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 17.

The Rangoon papers publish long despatches from Hongkong giving account brought to that port of the battle of Manila by the United States despatch vessel. The American squadron entered the harbour of Manila before daybreak on the morning of the 1st instant. They found the Spanish fleet anchored in the south of the Bay, near the Batteries of Cavete. The Spaniards had no fires lighted, and the Americans were able to steam round them and to shell them at leisure. The Spanish fire was hot, but very wild. The first vessel to sink was the Reina Cristina; her boilers being burst by a shell from the Olympia. About 140 of her men were killed. The survivors took to the boats, but were captured before they reached land.

Two other Spaniards were disabled by catching fire. Other vessels signalled they desired to surrender, and the Spanish Admiral permitted the crew to go ashore.

When the vessels were empty the Americans re-opened fire, sinking every ship, fourteen in all. The Americans estimated the Spanish loss at 1,000 men.

FRONTIER NEWS.

WAZIRI RAIDERS PUNISHED.

SIMLA, MAY 17.

It is reported from Mir Ali Khal that a detachment of Zhob levies encountered thirty Waziri raiders near Jamal and killed three and wounded seven and recaptured some camels looted from Powindah traders.

THE CHITRAL GARRISON.

Relieved troops returning from Chitral were at Drosh on the 14th all well.

THE VICEROY'S RETURN TO SIMLA.

The Viceroy marched in to Simla from Mashobra this morning.

PUNJAB OFFICES AT SIMLA.

The Punjab Offices are now opened here.

MILITARY AND MARINE NOTIFICATION.

Lieutenant R. W. W. Gordon, R. I. M., officiates as Port Officer, Karachi, vice Commander Hewett, proceeding on six months' leave. Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Bull, Staff Surgeon of Poona, is granted ninety days' privilege leave, the Medical officer of the 19th Bombay Infantry officiating.

THE WEDDING OF THE SIMLA SEASON.

A marriage has been arranged between Lady Elizabeth Bruce and Mr. H. Babington Smith, C. S. I., Private Secretary to the Viceroy.

IMPROVEMENT OF MODEL DAIRIES.

Expenditure has been sanctioned of Rs. 43,600 this year on improvement of the model dairy at Umballa, also Rs. 10,000 for that of other existing Government dairies.

Captain C. H. Gough, 12th Bengal Cavalry, officiates as Superintendent of the Hapur Remount Depot vice Major Westlake, proceeding on leave.

MILITARY NEWS.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S ORDERS.

Captain C. E. Harvey, Royal Irish Rifles, to be Station Staff Officer, Poona, vice DeLisle, proceeding on leave.

Lieutenant A. A. West, to be Adjutant, 5th Bombay Infantry, vice Captain Chetty, vacated.

Lieutenant Halliday, R. E., is transferred from Calcutta to the office of the Submarine Defences, Poona.

Assistant Surgeon N. Martin, Bombay, has qualified for promotion.

Captain R. Hill, 20th Bombay Infantry, officiates as D. A. A.-G., Musketry, Bombay Command, vice Captain Mead, on leave.

Major J. M. Candy to be Commandant, 17th Bombay Infantry, vice Colonel Morse, vacated.

Brigadier-General P. D. Jeffreys is posted to the Narbudda District.

THE PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

MEDICAL CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 17.

An important conference was held, this morning, at Belvedere, residence of the Lieutenant-Governor. Among those present were: Mr. C. E. Buckland, Commissioner, Presidency Division, Mr. Greer, Chairman, Calcutta Municipality, the Hon. Mr. H. H. Risley, Municipal Secretary to the Local Government, Dr. Bovil, Civil Surgeon, Howrah, Civil Surgeon, Alipore, Dr. Dyson, Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal, and several other medical men. The meeting was private, but it is understood the conference was held with a view to obtain the best medical opinion as to the measures which should be taken to prevent the spread of the plague in the mofussil.

Reports are being received daily from the mofussil stations in Bengal, and so far not a single case has been reported from any place.

The season is exceptionally healthy, and except as regards deficient water-supply, no complaints of undne sickness have been received from the interior.

THE SCARE: DESERTION OF SERVANTS.

WILD BAZAAR RUMOURS.

A Darjeeling correspondent writes that the wail in residential Darjeeling just now is of desertion of servants. The hillmen are running away from the station, as though the place were infected. Bazaar is visibly thinned of half its population, and even on Sunday it was far from crowded. One meets Pahariah families by the roadside, with their kukries and bundles of bedding, all bound for distant villages in the Sikkim or Nepal frontier.

Strangely enough the scare does not seem to have affected the stolid disposition of the Bhatiah to any extent, but the Nepalese are ready to believe any story, however incredible or exaggerated. Evidently, agitators have been at work in the bazaar—in all probability the budmash refuse of the late exodus from Calcutta. The stories that one hears in the bazaar of the meditated atrocity of the British Government would do credit to the genius of the crowned assassin. On nearly every garden in the district there has been a scare, but in most cases the managers have been able to reason the coolies into a sort of frightened acquiescence though their suspicions are far from allayed. Sometimes it is a midnight stampede, sometimes they vanish by twos and threes. Sirdar appears at bungalow in the morning to explain: "They are frightened, sahib" and I can't stop them.

The report that the Nepalese authorities are stopping the fugitvies from crossing the frontier is untrue.

THE RECENT DISTURBANCE.

Seven natives were charged, to-day, before the Northern Division Magistrate, with being members of an unlawful assembly, rioting, mischief by setting fire to a plague ambulance, and theft, on the 12th instant, in College Street. Some evidence was recorded, and the case adjourned, accused being enlarged on bail of Rs. 2,000.

THE HEALTH OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

The Lieutenant-Governor, who has been suffering for the past week from an abscess in the ear, has been ordered a change of air by his medical advisers, and leaves for Darjeeling on Friday, returning to Calcutta as quickly as his health will permit.

PROFESSOR LUSTIG'S CURATIVE SERUM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of yesterday I saw a paragraph in which, after announcing the satisfactory results obtained by the serum of Professor Lustig in cases of bubonic plague you stated that the results were *nil* in the treatment of septic and pneumonic plague. I confirm what you had to say about the treatment of cases of pneumonic plague. But I wish to correct you with regard to cases of septic plague, because in two such cases more especially, I have had the best proofs of the efficacy of this serum. One of the 1st Lancers' cases was that of a sepoy which was brought to the Arthur Road Hospital soon after fever showed itself. I examined the blood of the patient and found in it plague bacilli. I made two injections; the first at 10 a.m., and the other at 4 p.m., and on the following day I repeated the examination of the blood, but did not find any plague bacilli in it. After twelve days the patient was discharged from the hospital cured.

The second case of septic plague cured was that of a ward-boy of the Arthur Road Hospital. He got fever on the morning of the 15th April. At 10 a.m. I examined his blood and found numerous bacilli of plague. After making two injections with the serum on the following day I examined his blood, but found no plague bacilli therein. The patient was discharged from the hospital in nine days. In both these cases my examination of the blood was by means of the microscope and cultures. In the case of plague, like some other infectious diseases, the presence of the bacilli in the blood (with rare exceptions) is a sign that the disease will end fatally, particularly so when the malady takes the septic form *ab initio*.

In both these cases of septic plague one has to attribute the disappearance of the microbes from the blood exclusively to the action of the serum; and it is for this reason alone that the serum can be said to possess great bactericidal qualities. These results can be arrived at if the sero-therapy is resorted to in the early stages of the disease. Later when the enormous development of the bacilli has shattered the organism the bactericidal properties cannot assert themselves.

These facts possess a certain scientific importance, because, if I am not mistaken, it is the first time that the bactericidal properties of a curative serum have been proved in human organism in cases of the septic form of diseases. Hitherto the disappearance of the bacilli from the blood after the injection of a curative serum had been observed only in experiment on animals.

I thank you, sir, in anticipation for inserting these few explanatory remarks.—Yours, &c.,

May 17. D. J. GALEOTTI

ARRIVAL OF GOVERNMENT VESSELS.

HER MAJESTY'S STEAMER REDBREAST, Lieutenant-Commander F. Travers, arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Bushire, which port she left on the 7th instant, calling at Jask and Karachi, leaving the latter port on the 14th instant. Since she left here on the 10th January last, she was in the Persian Gulf. The Redbreast has come here for stores, and after a few days' stay she will proceed to Trincomali. Lieutenant D'Aeth, the navigating officer, was left behind at the Residency, Bushire, suffering from pleurisy. While the ship was lying off Kishar, a Seedi, who was cleaning the ship's side, fell into the sea. As he could not swim, Mr. Thornhill, engineer, dived overboard and supported him till a rope was thrown out and he was safely pulled on board.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Dalhousie, Commander St. L. S. Warden, arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Karachi, which port she left on the 15th instant. She has brought 33 convicts, 70 men, military guard, 21st Bombay Infantry, 3 native warders, 1 private follower, Mr. Just, European Warder, and Assistant-Surgeon Dixon. The Dalhousie will again sail on or about the 21st instant for Andaman Island with convicts. During the voyage she experienced fine weather.

In a former letter, writes the *Morning Post's* Rome correspondent, I mentioned the political effect of Military service on young soldiers from the various Provinces, and pointed out that during their life as soldiers they came to regard their comrades primarily as Italians, and afterwards as Tuscans, or Piedmontese, or Sicilians. Besides this, the Italian soldier is taught to read and to write, and is, in fact, forbidden to leave the Colours until he is proficient in those elementary branches of learning. In the past, however, some of the harmful effects of universal Military service have been felt, and young peasants or workmen have often proved unwilling to return to their simple work or to their trades in the country after having once experienced barrack and city life. The Prince of Naples, with that practical intelligence which distinguishes him, is now making an energetic attempt to neutralise some of these drawbacks. For two months past His Royal Highness has caused lessons in agriculture to be given to all soldiers in the Naples garrison who will have to go back and gain their living by agriculture at the end of their Military service.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 29.

THE effect of the war between Spain and the United States on trade and finance must of course be largely dependent on the more or less serious character which the conflict may develop, on the degree of effectiveness of the operations, and on the duration of hostilities. But as a commercial writer in one of the provincial papers points out there are certain general probabilities which may be taken into consideration even at the present initial stage of what may prove to be either a brief or a protracted and tedious disturbance of the general peace. In the first place, it must be recognised that such a struggle is in favour of higher prices for the commoner raw materials and the necessaries of life, and of lower prices for luxuries, other conditions remaining equal. This has been already, to some extent, illustrated by the upward movement in the raw cotton and the wheat markets on the one hand, and the renewed tendency to depression in the silk markets on the other. War, it must be remembered, is destructive, and it also, by interfering with transport facilities, tends to prevent and increase the cost of distribution. It also tends to divert men's activities from steady employment in industrial pursuits to more adventurous and speculative methods of making money, and it draws from the farm, the plantation, and the workshop a certain proportion of productive labour. Moreover, it greatly increases the unproductive consumption of necessaries—foodstuffs and materials. But the anxieties and uncertainties attendant on a state of war, at least so far as the nations immediately engaged are concerned, the inevitable increase of taxation, and the absorbing interests of the struggle tend to check unnecessary expenditure. The moneyed classes are more disposed to "sit close" on what they possess than to indulge in extravagance, and the cessation of demand for luxuries in any quarter—such as the recent cessation of the American demand for silk in the Japanese and European markets—reacts adversely on other markets.

Another consideration which is worth attention is that an interruption of the normal conditions of American trade may very well develop increased activity in the East. Opinions differ as to the precise amount of effective restriction which Spain may be able to put on the American export trade. But any restriction, and even the mere possibility of restriction, must tend, in a greater or less degree, to divert trade to other channels. Japan, for instance, has been taking increasing quantities of cotton from the United States for several years, and the United States have been giving more and more attention to China as a market for their cotton goods. Now already we hear of the Japanese millowners beginning to operate more freely than for some time past in the Indian cotton markets, partly in view of the possibility of a diminished supply of American raw material, and also of American fabrics, and a consequently increased demand for Indian cotton and also for the cotton manufactures which are now produced in the Far East. Nor would it be surprising if an impetus were given to the demand for English sheetings and other of the heavier makes of British cotton goods for the same markets. The demand for Indian wheat and other Indian produce should increase rather than diminish as a consequence of the war, and already there has been a phenomenal rise of freight rates from Indian ports, and—for the first time for many years—of a rush of vessels in ballast through the Suez Canal to take advantage of the improvement. Such a development may possibly be favourable to the Indian exchanges and, for the time being, to Sir James Westland's efforts to maintain a sixteenpenny rupee; it may at least by increasing the demand for Council drafts in London, diminish the necessity for raising new loans therefor a time. Unfortunately the monetary scarcity in India, must seriously hamper the movement of produce, and active trade in India must also tend to increase the stringency and to exhaust the balances of the banks and the Government cash reserves. For, after all, abundant rupees are needed for an abundant movement of produce to the ports. Another consequence may be an increased demand for silver in India and in the Far East generally. Outside India silver is still the life-blood of trade in the Far East, and the return of Japanese silver yen in exchange for gold to Japan, to be there uselessly locked up, has increased the dearth of which the reported continued brisk demand for British dollars for the Straits Settlements and elsewhere seems to be evidence. But even in India itself, and still more in connection with its frontier trade, there is good reason to believe that silver in its bullion form and in the form of "illicitly" produced coin continues to fulfil the function of a medium of exchange. There are no more far-seeing experts than the native traders and money-lenders of India in such matters, and a prospective rise in the value of silver would encourage its importation and its substitution for coined rupees in the native hoards. The uncertainties of the war may tend to check the exportation of the metal from the United States, and the requirements of the struggle itself may divert labour from the mines. Then there are the possibilities as regards the influence of the new conditions on the prospects of the American silver party and future American monetary legislation. The wealthy natives of India are not likely to overlook any of these contingencies.

One immediate effect of the war is a still continued rise in the price of wheat. At Boston, in Lincolnshire, it yesterday reached 48s. 3d. per quarter; at Wellingborough it rose from 43s. to 48s. and in Newark the record figures were realised—red wheat 47s. to 49s., and white 48s. to 50s. Even at these quotations farmers were holding back. Flour importers are warned that American harbours are mined, and that cargoes go out at the buyers' risk. It is stated that 5gs. per cent. are asked to cover this risk. Many of the local associations of master bakers in London have held meetings this week and have discussed the question of the price of bread, and the increased prices having to be paid by them for flour owing to the advance in prices at the various wheat markets owing to the war. The result of the consideration of the different associations is that it was decided to make an advance of 1-2d. and in some cases 1d. per quartern, so that the general price for the 4lb. loaf is 6d. In the West End the price is 6 1-2d. and 7d. per quartern. The following districts have this week advanced from 5d. and 5 1-2d. to 6d.: Islington, Clerkenwell, St. Luke's, Holloway, Poplar, Bow, Hampstead, King's Cross, Camden Town, Marylebone, Bloomsbury, St. Giles's and others.

The probable effect of the war on the cotton market is thus described in the cotton circular of Messrs. Hubbard Brothers & Co., dated New York April 20. "During the week the feature of the situation has been the active demand for cotton which has appeared in Liverpool for spinners' and speculative account. It is the belief abroad that the outbreak of hostilities between this country and Spain now imminent will seriously interfere with the transportation of cotton between America and Europe. Therefore it is to be expected that cotton will be more valuable in Liverpool than under ordinary conditions. This idea has been widely disseminated in European newspapers and circulars, coupled with comparisons with prices ruling between 1812-5 and 1861-5. A short, decisive war appears to be expected, as the distant deliveries have not been relatively as strong as the immediate. A desire on the part of American holders to realise upon this improvement has supplied this demand upon a slowly advancing market, reducing the foreign interest here to comparatively small proportions. Excellent crop prospects, on an area little if any reduced from last season, is the factor which is bringing about this liquidation from outside interests, while the trade is at a loss to see how a war will advance values in America, unless it should result in a disorganisation of labour in the fields throughout the cotton belt. So far no indication of such a result is to be noted, while the advance has had the effect of preventing any material reduction in acreage over that portion of the South not yet planted. Thus the markets on either side of the Atlantic are working on opposite lines of thought and action, with the result of increasing the exports to Liverpool, as both the American and Continental spinners are well supplied with reserve stocks. Judging from the estimates of consumption Great Britain must hold good stocks, but with the idea prevailing abroad it is not surprising that they feel disposed to hold large supplies. Our American spinners are feeling the effect of the contraction in trade resulting from the conservatism of merchants throughout the country, and are not apt to become buyers of cotton on a large scale for some time to come. The future of the market will depend upon whether the European demand revives speculation in America, in face of improving crop conditions and poorer trade at home. We feel that crop conditions will decide this question."

Referring to the recent heavy fall in the quotations of Spanish securities on the European Stock Exchanges, the Paris "Monde Economique" states that during the last few years a large amount of these securities has been transferred from French to Spanish holders, particularly because of the depreciation of the currency in Spain and the consequent loss in bringing home the interest. It is estimated that at the present time two-thirds of the exterior debt is held in Spain itself, and that French investors do not hold more than one-sixth of it. M. Neymarck is of opinion that the whole amount of Spanish securities held in France is now between £100,000,000 and £120,000,000. Of this from £40,000,000 to £60,000,000 consist of Government bonds or other stocks guaranteed by the Spanish Government, and from £60,000,000 to £80,000,000 of miscellaneous securities.

At a meeting held this week the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce has protested against the exclusion of the question of the re-opening of the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver from the reference to the new Indian Currency Committee which Lord George Hamilton had undertaken to appoint. The Glasgow Chamber has forwarded a memorial to the Secretary of State for India, in which it is declared that the Chamber "regards with deep concern the present unsatisfactory position of the money market in India, and its prejudicial effects on industry and commerce." The Chamber accordingly thinks that "a grave case for inquiry exists," and expresses satisfaction that a committee of inquiry is to be appointed. But at the same time the Glasgow Chamber "regrets to observe that this promise has been coupled with the intimation that the question of re-opening the Indian mints is to be excluded.' The memorial continues as follows:—"It is believed by many that the closing of the Indian mints in 1893 was the main factor in producing the evils complained of, and it is the view of this Chamber that no inquiry will be satisfactory or command general confidence which does not elicit the fullest expression of the opinion of the most competent authorities upon banking and mercantile matters, and does not take full cognisance of every phase of the question, including the alternative of re-opening the mints. May it therefore please your Lordship to make such arrangements as will do full justice to the banking and mercantile interests, alike in the composition of the committee and in the evidence to be laid before it."

A memorial to the same effect has also been forwarded to the Secretary of State for India by the Monetary Reform Association of Glassgow. The Association urges with reference to the proposed committee of inquiry—(a) That no such inquiry can be useful unless it recognises the relation between the money of India and other countries, and that therefore the committee must have perfect freedom alike as to the scope of its inquiry and its reports. (b) That at the present day there is no subject affecting the material well-being of nations so vast and so intricate as the currency question, and that therefore the committee "can only be satisfactory if it includes representatives from the most competent and best informed of all shades of opinion, and from these most directly interested, such as banks of exchange and the mercantile community." (c) That recent experience has shown the enormus difficulty, if not impossibility, of establishing a gold standard for India; that among those best informed on all sides of the question "the effort to set up a gold standard in India is generallay deprecated," and therefore that the contemplated inquiry must not be limited to considering the best means for establishing a gold standard for India, but must, in the first instance, ascertain whether or not a gold standard is desirable. (d) That as the Government of India is desirous of establishing a par of exchange with this country at the rate of 15 silver rupees to one gold sovereign, "no objection can be raised, either by India or by this country, if other nations, such as America and France, are agreeable to adopt the same ratio, and that such action by them would guarantee the stability of the par of exchange." This, it is added, calls for negotiation with America, as Senator Wolcott since his return to America has declared in Congress his opinion that some such modification of the 15 1-2 to 1 ratio will be necessary. It is further urged that such an alteration in the ratio need not affect the coined silver of France nationally; and that "internationally it would affect the value very beneficially for France." The memorial concludes with a recognition of the importance of any further change in the currency of India having a final characte

The question of Indian currency was referred to by the President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce (Mr. Robert Barclay at the quarterly meeting held this week. He remarked that the Board had addressed a letter to the Secretary of State for India urging that the question of the re-opening of the Indian mints should be referred to a strong independent committee, and not simply a departmental committee, which would do no more than carry out the behests of the Government. As members were aware, the Chamber protested as strongly as it could against the closing of the mints, and what had since happened in India had fully confirmed the opinions then expressed by them. No doubt for a long time, instead of arriving at a 1s. 4d. rupee, exchange kept very low; but latterly it had risen from circumstances which all who knew India deplored—namely, the famine, falling off in trade, and the putting into force of the very system which Indian officials supposed would bring about the parity of the rupee with the value which they wished to aim at. The approximation of the rupee to 1s. 4d. had emboldened those who in India first of all proposed this measure to do something more to bolster it up. There could be no doubt the effort to make a scarce rupee and the defrauding—for he could call it nothing else—of the natives of India of the just value of their silver was working untold mischief in India. No tentative attempt to deal with this question simply from the point of view of the difficulties of the Indian Government would meet the case; and he was glad that this Chamber, and also the Chambers of Glasgow and London and other influential bodies, had urged the Government to make the committee a really effective one. Mr. Barclay further stated that a letter had been received from the Shanghai branch of the China Association in which the members viewed with alarm the want of knowledge shown in high quarters as to the great importance of the trade in the Gulf of Pechili. It was also urged very strongly that the acquisition by Russia of the complete control of the railways in Manchuria would be most disastrous. The President added that a special meeting of the Board had been called to consider the letter. Speaking of the war between Spain and the United States, he said that fears had been expressed that it would result in "dear money;" but he believed the action of the Bank of England would prevent any violent changes. As to the staple trade of Lancashire, he said it was now in a better position than it had been for a long time.

Mr. Balfour received at the Foreign Office yesterday a deputation of members of Parliament, who submitted a memorial urging the necessity of granting to the British plenipotentiaries at the coming International Conference at Brussels on the sugar bounties question such powers as will enable them to bring pressure to bear in support of those countries which are willing to abolish the bounty system. Mr. Balfour, in reply, remarked that the very fact that the Conference had been called by a bounty-giving Power and that bounty-giving Powers were going to take part in it showed that they were coming round, and that public opinion among them was tending in the direction of conviction that bounties were not beneficial to the community which gave them, as a whole. Everything the Government could do to show that this was in truth the case would be done, and every means they could employ to bring the deliberations of the Conference to a successful issue would be used.

CONSIDERABLE interest is now being felt regarding the successor to General Badcock, Quartermaster-General in India, who proceeds on furlough about two months hence. The names of Colonel St. J. Michell and General Gaselee are being freely mentioned in connection with the appointment, but it is believed likely that nothing will be settled till General Lockhart returns to India.

GENERAL SIR BAKER RUSSELL, commanding the Forces in Bengal, left Naini Tal, on Saturday, for a tour in the Kumaon hills. He returns on June 10th.

THE RETIRING MUNICIPAL SECRETARY.

AFTER a service extending over twenty-eight years, Mr. H. Wynford Barrow, the Municipal Secretary, proceeds home on leave by the English mail steamer Arabia on Saturday next; and on the expiration of the leave, will retire on pension. For nearly a quarter of a century, he has been considered to be the right-hand man of successive presidents of the Corporation and chairmen of the Standing Committee, all of whom have borne willing testimony to his great industry, ability, and accurate knowledge of the civic annals of Bombay; while his courtesy and affability have won for him the good will, and in many instances, the friendship of members of the Municipal Corporation. For many years past, Mr. Barrow has been a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity of Bombay, and has had the honour of installing his Excellency Lord Sandhurst as Pro-District Grand Master in the presence of an imposing gathering of Freemasons in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall. Some of Mr. Barrow's ancestors had been connected with India from the time of Lord Clive, and served at the capture of Gheria about the middle of the eighteenth century, and at the capture of Seringapatam later on.

Mr. Barrow first came out to Bombay in February 1866, on the staff of the *Times of India* under a three years' covenant as shorthand Reporter and Assistant Sub-Editor. He remained on the staff until 1870, when he proceeded home for three months. On his return to this country, he joined the municipal service, on the 1st September 1870, as personal assistant and head clerk to the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Arthur Crawford. In the year 1873, after the passing of the Municipal Act, when the municipal administration of the city passed from the hands of the Bench of Justices to the Municipal Corporation and the Town Council, Mr. Barrow was selected for the appointment of Clerk to the Corporation and Secretary to the Council. It is a notable circumstance that Mr. Barrow has taken no furlough during his whole service of twenty-eight years, and has only availed himself of fifteen months' privilege leave out of the twenty-six months he might have claimed. During his lengthened tenure of office, he was closely associated with the several gentlemen who have filled the office of Municipal Commissioner—Mr. Arthur Crawford, Sir Theodore Hope, Mr. W. G. Pedder, Sir James Peile, Mr. J. H. Grant, Mr. H. E. Jacomb, Sir Charles Ollivant, Mr. H. A. Acworth, and Mr. P. C. H. Snow. The cordial way in which they have acknowledged the value of Mr. Barrow's services to the Corporation, and the ready assistance he gives to the Commissioners, are familiar to the public. In the same way, he has been regarded as the right-hand man of the successive presidents of the Corporation and chairmen of the Town Council and Standing Committee, who have frequently borne handsome testimony to his abilities and varied knowledge of the municipal administration of the city. The late Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, whom it was not an easy matter to please, entertained a high opinion of the industry and ablities of Mr. Barrow, with whom he came in frequent contact as a member of the Corporation and of the Town Council. Almost from the first year he joined the service, Mr. Barrow devoted such small leisure as he could command to a study of the ancient records relating to the birth and growth of civic government in Bombay; but these labours, it would appear, were not highly appreciated by the Corporation, as the vote of Rs. 2,000, which was passed as honorarium for the work, would scarcely (as Mr. Barrow curtly observed) have paid for the lamp-oil consumed over these investigations during more than a quarter of a century. The Calendar in three volumes, of over 2,000 pages, will therefore remain unpublished; and those who desired to see these memorials of the past in the hands of the Corporation have been somewhat disappointed.

Mr. Barrow, who has recently been placed on the supernumerary list of officers of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery, was a member of that Corps from its formation in 1887. For many years past he has occupied a prominent position in English Freemasonry in Bombay; and in 1882 had the honour to be appointed by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, District Grand Master of Bombay, as his Royal Highness' Deputy, an office which Mr. Barrow filled until 1887. Shortly after Lord Sandhurst's arrival in Bombay in 1895, Mr. Barrow had again the honour of installing his Excellency as Pro-District Grand Master in the presence of a grand gathering of Freemasons in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall. During the time of Mr. I. M. Shield's visit to Australia at a more recent date, Mr. Barrow was selected to officiate as Deputy District Grand Master. The family to which Mr. Barrow belongs have been connected with India from the time of Lord Clive; and one member thereof was an officer of distinction who served at the capture of Gheria about 1756; while both Mr. Barrow's grandfathers were serving as officers at the capture of Seringapatam and the death of Tipoo Sultan. The good wishes of many friends in this country accompany Mr. Barrow to his native land, where they anticipate for him a long and useful career.

VASCO DA GAMA CENTENARY.

A *TE DEUM* SERVICE.

THE first of the series of celebrations arranged by the Portuguese community of Bombay to commemorate the fourth centenary of the discovery of India by Vasco Da Gama came off yesterday evening, when a "Te Deum" service was held at the Church of N. S. de Gloria, Mazagon, by the Right Reverend Dr. A. P. Da Costa, Archbisnop of Cranganore and Bishop of Damaun. The church was decorated with flags, both internally and externally, and the street leading up to the church was similarly decorated. A string band was in attendance outside the church, and a very large congregation assembled to take part in the ceremony. Foreign Consuls residing in Bombay were invited to witness the ceremony. Mr. Pfiel, Imperial Consul for Germany, Compte De Potiere, Vice-Consul for France, Mr. Berends, Vice-Consul for Brazil, and Mr. C. Hummel, Consular Agent for Brazil, were present and were received by Dr. L. P. Rozario, Acting Consul-General for Portugal, Mr. A. J. Rozario, Agent for the Portuguese Government, Mr. Augusto Juvenal De Souza, and others. Punctually at the time fixed for the service, the Bishop of Damaun made his appearance and was received at the entrance gate by Vicar Diogo A. Lobo, in charge of the church, and by the clergy and confraternity present. The Bishop was conducted to his seat with all the honour and ceremonial due to his rank, and forthwith the "Te Deum" service commenced. It was very impressive, and lasted for an hour. After dusk the church was illuminated.

CRICKET.

A MATCH between a team from H. M. S. Melpomene and one from H. M. S. Pigeon was played on the Marine Battalion ground, on Saturday. The following were the scores:—

H. M.S. PIGEON.

Walker c Barnett, b Butt	4
Keats c Barnett, b Blackett	0
Connolly b Butt	5
Dr Smith not out	31
Lt Dugmore b Blackett	7
Lang b Blackett	8
Bammals b Butt	1
Linahan b Butt	0
Forbes c Barnett, b Blackett	0
Williams c Barnett, b Butt	2
Tucker c Whitlock, b Blackett	3
Byes	1
Total	62

H. M. S. MELPOMENE.

Whitlock b Forbes	6
Brooks c Smith, b Dugmore	11
Butt c Dugmore, b Smith	40
Hostor b Dugmore	4
Rogers b Forbes	0
Montram b Dugmore	17
Mountifield b Dugmore	1*
Lt Quayle c Dugmore, b Forbes	2
Litch run out	0
Lt Blackett not out	21
Barnett b Dugmore	15
Byes	8
Wides	1
Total	135

REPORTS from Mekran show that the country has remained absolutely peaceful since the withdrawal of Colonel Mayne's column. There is now no disposition to question the authority of the Khan of Kalat's officials.

WITHIN a week the Persian authorities have both levied a five per cent tax on food-stuffs imported into Bushire, and repealed it. Had the repeal come less promptly, there would probably have been serious trouble in the Persian Gulf.

THE WAR.

NEWS FROM MANILA.

FORMATION OF A FLYING SQUADRON. THE ASIATIC FLEET.

FROM private telegrams received at Hongkong April 23, it would appear that the United States Navy not slow in commencing hostilities after the refusal of the ultimatum at Madrid. It is expected that a proclamation of neutrality will be issued to-night says the Hongkong paper, of April 30, by H.E. Major-General Black, Officer Administering the Government of the Colony, in which case the U. S. warships in harbour are entitled to stay in the harbour until forty-eight hours thereafter. This arrangement will suit the convenience of the American fleet, as the Baltimore which went into dock to-day will not be ready for sea until to-morrow.

The American Squadron will probably steam into Mirs Bay and await the arrival of Mr. O. F. Williams American Consul at Manila, by the Esmeralda before proceeding to the Philippines. The Esmeralda left Manila to-night.

PROCLAMATION BY H. E. THE ACTING GOVERNOR. DEPARTURE OF THE AMERICAN FLEET.

Hongkong, April, 25.

The United States Asiatic Squadron has left the waters of the Colony, and with the departure of the ships the man-of-war anchorage has a deserted appearance. About half-past two o'clock yesterday afternoon the "Boston, Concord, Petrel," and "Hugh McCulloch" steamed out in line, with the Zafiro and "Nanshan" following, abreast of each other. This is the regular formation, when leaving port, of warships accompanied by transports. The "Zafiro" and "Nanshan" were flying the 'Stars and Stripes," which we understand were hoisted yesterday for the first time on board the transports. The "Baltimore" came out of dock yesterday morning, and painting operations were in progress all day. About ten o'clock this morning, the flagship "Olympia," and the "Baltimore" and "Raleigh" steamed out of the harbour. The fleet has gone to Mirs Bay, to await telegraphic instructions as to what action is to be taken. The men have been giving finishing touches to the colouring of the ships, and all the brass work and guns have been painted a uniform colour to the hulls of the vessels. During the wait of the fleet in Mirs Bay, the time will doubtless be passed in manœuvring and general exercises.

It is rumoured that the Reina Christina, having made her appearance at Amoy, the Raleigh has been detached from the U. S. squadron to attack her. This story is highly improbable.

Acting under direct telegraphic instructions from the Home authorities H. E. Major-General Black, the Officer Administering the Government, issued a proclamation of neutrality on Saturday night, that during the continuance of the present state of war, certain rules would be put in force in the Colony six days after the date of the proclamation. To-day a "Government Gazette Extraordinary" was issued by His Excellency in which he stated that he had been subsequently instructed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies that the rules were to be put in force forthwith, and to be obeyed by all persons. A communication was also addressed to Commodore Dewey, requesting him to withdraw his vessels within a stipulated time from the waters of the Colony, and the Commodore replied formally that the request would be complied with. We understand, however, that Commodore Dewey had already made up his mind to withdraw from the waters of the Colony prior to the issue of the proclamation.

As a matter of fact, in spite of the proclamation that has been issued, the Commander of the U.S. Asiatic Squadron and the U.S. Consul had received no official information that war had been declared. The situation up to the present moment is this. The American people, desirous of the restoration of peace in Cuba, and uninterrupted commerce in the island, have ordered the Spanish authorities to leave the island within a stipulated period, threatening to establish what is known as a pacific blockade of the island. It is quite easy to understand that the United States should be desirous of avoiding a declaration of war against Spain. The reason may be a sentimental one, but it is conceivable that were the great American Republic to be the first to resort to the extreme step of a declaration of war, the sympathies of certain European Powers might be enlisted on behalf of Spain. On the other hand, if the declaration is forced upon Spain, as it was forced upon China by Japan in 1894, that support from a European Power is less likely to be afforded, as a certain odium attaches to the Power issuing the declaration of war. Therefore, although rapprochements have commenced, war has not been declared officially, and it is just possible, though extremely improbable that Spain, will yield to the display of force, by withdrawing her military forces from Cuba and her naval forces from the waters of the West India Colony, leaving the United States and the natives of Cuba to arrange between themselves for the future conduct of the administration of the island.

During the last few days we have had frequent opportunities of conversing with American naval officers and American citizens on the situation and the prospects of fighting in the neighbourhood of the Philippines. The general impression is that Spain will "climb down" without forcing a fight, but in any case it seems to be certain that the United States has no designs whatever upon the Philippine Islands. We cannot but admire the restraint which has characterised our American cousins in the Far East during this crisis. Although prepared for any emergency, and to uphold the best traditions of the American Republic, the American officers are utterly devoid of any blustering hectoring desire to come to blows with the Spanish vessels, but seem to be very confident of the steaming and fighting capabilities of their vessels as compared with the Spanish, and will enter upon any contest with complete confidence.

Shanghai, April 25, 4-36 p.m.

Spain is endeavouring to induce the Chinese Government to declare its neutrality in connection with the war between Spain and the United States with a view to prevent the American squadron from using Mirs Bay as its base of operations against the Philippines.

THE PROCLAMATION OF NEUTRALITY.

Hongkong, April 25.

His Excellency Major-General Wilson Black, the Officer Administering the Government of Hongkong, issued the usual proclamation of neutrality on Saturday evening.

ARMING MAIL STEAMER

quite in keeping with the importance of the occasion, but spoke frankly and openly of the position of affairs in Manila, and Luzon generally, and of the probable outcome of any fighting that may ensue. After the transaction of some official business in Hongkong, Mr Wildman, Mr Williams, Paymaster Smith, Ensign Caldwell and the representatives of the "New York Herald" and the "New York World" left by the Dock Company stug Fame for Mirs Bay. The "Herald's" representative accompanies the Olympia; the World's reporter is berthed on board the Hugh McCulloch. It had been intended to go out to the Squadron in a small launch, but the sea was so rough outside the Harbour that the Fame was hastily requisitioned for the trip. Mr. Wildmon returns to-night.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS IN MANILA.

THE BRITISH CONSUL IN CHARGE OF AMERICAN INTERESTS.

On Friday, the 15th of April, the American Consul at Manila received an intimation from his Government to prepare to leave the Philippines, and that in accordance with arrangements made between the United States and British Governments, he was to hand over his records and impediments to the care of the British Consul, Mr. E. A. Rawson-Walker, who, in Mr. Williams' absence, would look after American interests. Mr. Williams at once opened up communications with the Governor-General, General Primo de Rivera, who professed to be ignorant of the strained relations between Spain and the United States. Without the consent of the Spanish authorities no transfer could be made officially from the United States' to the British Consulate. The Governor General cabled to Madrid for instructions, Officially Saturday was a holiday: Sunday, of course, was a holy day, and without the consent of the Archbishop (after being properly fee'd) on official progress could be made; and General de Rivera continued to 'mark-time' until the arrival of his successor, General Don Basilio Augusti, by the "Isla de Nindanao," from Spain, when the due transfer was made of all American interests to Mr Rawson Walker.

As is generally known in Hongkong, there is quite a European Colony in Manila, a congregation of foreigners, other than Spaniards, which has remained unmolested throughout the whole of the trouble with the Filipinos since 1896 down to the present time. This Colony included some twenty-five American subjects engaged in business in the Philippines. Immediately upon the receipt of his orders from Washington, the American Consul warned his countrymen to wind-up business and to leave Manila as soon as possible. One or two have left, but the majority have gone on board British sailing vessels in the Bay, where they should be safe from molestation whatever fate befalls the city of Manila. One American, Mr. Johnson (said to be an ex-officer of the United States army), who went across to Manila from Hongkong several weeks ago, is, we believe, the only citizen of the United States now in Manila. His wife having presented him with an olive branch a few days prior to the departure of the *Esmeralda*, Mr. Johnson elected to remain ashore, refusing to have his wife removed. The other Europeans in the city will doubtless see to it that Mrs Johnson and the family, Mr. Johnson is the joint proprietor with Mr. Charvet of the cinematograph shown in Hongkong some months ago.

Mr. Williams speaks in terms of the highest praise regarding the kindness he and other American citizens have received at the hands of Mr. Rawson-Walker and the other Britishers. Upon hearing the turn affairs had taken, one Norwegian skipper went to the Consulate, and offered an asylum to Mr. Williams during the few days he was to remain ashore before embarking on the Esmeralda. The kind offer was declined. Mr. Williams considered it his duty to remain at his own Consulate so long as he stayed in Manila. The Governor-General, fearing his own people, also offered to receive Mr. Williams his palace, and on this offer being declined with thanks, wished to send a large body of guard to defend the Consulate, This, happily, was not required. No indignity, no insult whatever was manifested towards Mr. Williams. He was allowed to traverse the streets, unguarded and alone, from the Consulate to the Palace or to his hotel, without the slightest interference from the Spanish populace; but he had no sooner deserted the Consulate than the insignia of the United States on the shield above the doorway was obliterated, and replaced by the Spanish flag, while the name was taken down and kicked into atoms. Notice having been issued to the few American sailing ships in the Bay, they cleared at once, and sailed away for safer latitudes; with one exception—the Great Admiral—which had almost completed loading a cargo of hemp for New York. Captain Stirling is in command, and he has his wife and three children on board. It is certain he had not a full crew, which may have accounted partly for his delay in clearing out, but as his shipping papers were not quite in order he was evidently afraid of being treated severely by the Spaniards should his vessel be captured by a Spanish warship. Before the departure of the Esmeralda, Captain Stirling was seen by Mr. Williams, and advised to recognise the expediency of getting away from Manila as speedy as possible, but it is expected the Great Admiral is now in the hands of the Spaniards. Another American sailing vessel, which had gone to Cebu, is believed to have been captured by one of the smaller Spanish gunboats.

SPANISH PREPARATIONS FOR FIGHT.

ARMING THE ISLAND OF CORREGIDOR.

The hasty preparations that are being made for the defence of Manila reveal a state of rottenness probably unparalleled in the military and naval history of any modern European Power. The present hostilities between Spain and the United States will similarly reveal the lack of patriotism and the desire for individual plunder which has corroded the Spanish services and sapped the vitality of the nation, leaving it helpless and at the mercy of the first Power to attack it. The mines and torpedoes defending the bay of Manila are to more or less mythical. Until a supply of worn-out cable had been purchased from the "Sherard Osborn" some weeks ago, the wherewithal to render the mines effective was none existent; and even now it is asserted by those who ought to know that the approaches to Manila are not guarded so effectually as they might have been, and with care, the American squadron should experience little difficulty in getting within shelling distance of the city. Some torpedoes were in stock at the Government Arsenal at Cavite, and these have been refurbished for the emergency, but important parts were discovered to be missing and will have to be replaced—if that is possible—before they can form an element in the defences of the Bay.

25,000 REBELS READY TO ATTACK A MASSACRE OF THE SPANIARDS FEARED.

The population of Manila and the suburbs is estimated at about a quarter of a million souls. Of these about 20,000 are Chinese, 7,000 Spaniards engaged in trade, and 300 other Europeans and Americans. The available Spanish troops of European origin is estimated at less than 10,000 (possibly 7,000), but there is a large force of native auxiliaries whose loyalty is only measured by the opportunities to desert. A week or two ago, the authorities heard of disaffection in one regiment. Unable to learn details the European officers picked out six corporals and shot them at sight, threatening to serve more in the same fashion on the morrow if the ringleaders were not handed up. During the night, the whole regiment deserted in a body, going over to the rebels with their rifles and accoutrements. On the hills around Manila, there is a force of 25,000 rebles ready to descend upon Manila as soon as the first shots are heard from the American ships. These men are badly organised, and only about 5,000 are armed with rifles; and as they are likely to be joined by the natives in the city the outlook for the Spaniards, military and civil, is far from encouraging. It is feared there will be a general massacre. Unless the Spaniards submit at an early stage of the fighting and ask for the Americans the protection the Spanish forces are unable to provide, the city will be looted, probably fired, and many lives lost in the indiscriminate slaughter.

When the "Esmeralda" left, the Chinese, who invariably suffer from both sides, loyalists and rebels, were deserting from the city like rats from a sinking ship. For a cabin passage by the Esmeralda as high as dols. 150 was offered in addition to the ordinary fare of dols. 50; and although the official number of deck passengers is returned at about 200, we are informed that the actual figures are much higher, and that dols. 25 was paid for the deck passage.

It is not anticipated that the Europeans (other than Spaniards) will be in any danger, as the rebels have all along respected their life and property. The priests and civil administrators need expect little mercy. As the American Consul accompanies the squadron, his local knowledge will be useful to prevent unnecessary loss of life in the bombardment of Manila, a contingency that is reckoned on by our American Cousins. The American in the Philippines are anxious to see the establishment of British rule in the Archipelago. It is considered certain that the Spanish domination is fast approaching its end in the Philippines as it is in Cuba, and that as the natives are unable to undertake the administration, the united States, if victorious, will invite the co-operation of Great Britian. Such a course would be acceptable to Britishers in the Far East, and we are voicing British opinion when we say that these rich islands, under intelligent rule, would speedily become a valuable asset to the countries administering the government. Any suggestion of coalition on the part of the United States should be welcomed by Great Britain so far as it applies to the Philippine Islands.

A LETTER FROM MANILA.

SERIOUS DISLOCATION OF THE HEMP TRADE.

We have seen a private letter from Manila, in which the correspondent gives his opinion of the probable effect of a descent of the United States' squadron on the Philippines. 'Six days after leaving Hong kong, he writes, 'they would be in possession of the Philippines.' There are some forts on the island of Corregidor, which divides the entrance to the Bay of Manila into two passages, and torpedoes are laid in the passages, but as soon as these are passed, the Spanish fleet he is of opinion, will be easily disposed of, and then the Spaniards will give in. The Indians are massing round under leaders, and are expected to attack the towns any day. In the provinces the natives are rising at every point, and Europeans and Chinese are retiring from the interior to the coast towns. Owing to as supplies being able to reach the provinces, it looks as if the hemp production will entirely cease, and until the trouble is over no hope is held out for the renewal of production. Hemp in the United kingdom had advanced £2 a ton, and was expected to rise £2 more next week. The writer expresses the belief that the war will be of short duration in the Philippines, Iloilo, he thinks, will not be bombarded, being an open town. With the blockade of the Philippine ports, the supplies which already very short would be exhausted, and the people would be starved out. Under the control of the United States, and with the river deepened, the writer is confident trade would be extended tremendously. All sorts of improbable rumours are in circulation in Manila, one of them being that nine French men of war had been transferred to the Spanish flag.

SAFETY OF BRITISH SUBJECTS.

The Admiralty authorities are not in possession of any information regarding the condition of affairs in the Philippines which would warrant the despatch of a British war vessel to protect the lives and property of British subjects there, and we learn no alarming intelligence has been received by the Hongkong and Shanghai or Chartered Banks from their branch offices in the Philippines. It is therefore presumed that the British Consul does not anticipate any immediate trouble in the Philippines.

THE GOVERNOR'S FIRST PROCLAMATION.

On the 22nd ult. the Governor-General issued a proclamation of which the following is a translation:—

As it is necessary to adopt every possible means for the defence of this territory and to render assistance to the army and the fleet in the approaching operations against the United States of North America, I order:

1. It is hereby declared that a state of war exists.

2. All public functionaries of the State and the Municipalities, not exceeding fifty years of ago and not physically unfit, are obliged to take up arms in defence of the country and serve wherever they are required. They will proceed at once to their offices and lodge their names and serve under their present chiefs.

3. All Spaniards and sons of Spaniards (although not born in the Peninsula) above the age of 20 and not more than 50, living in the Provinces, are also hereby required to take up arms.

4. Immediately upon the receipt of his orders from Washington, the American Consul warned his countrymen to wind-up business and to leave Manila as soon as possible. One or two have left, but the majority have gone on board British sailing vessels in the Bay, where they should be safe from molestation whatever fate befalls the city of Manila. One American, Mr. Johnson (said to be an ex-officer of the United States army), who went across to Manila from Hongkong several weeks ago, is, we believe, the only citizen of the United States now in Manila. His wife having presented him with an olive branch a few days prior to the departure of the *Esmeralda*, Mr. Johnson elected to remain ashore, refusing to have his wife removed. The other Europeans in the city will doubtless see to it that Mrs Johnson and the family. Mr. Johnson is the joint proprietor with Mr. Charvet of the cinematograph shown in Hongkong some months ago.

(a) All native Spaniards who are not employed in the public offices.

(b) All those who are below the age of 20 years and more than 50, and who are strong enough to endure the fatigue of a campaign.

(c) All foreigners (except North Americans) who are domiciled in Manila or in the capitals of the Provinces.

5. The General Sub-Inspector will organise these volunteers and distribute them as required for defensive purposes.

6. Public functionaries will receive their orders for military service from their respective administrative chiefs.

7. From this date, no one capable of bearing arms is allowed to leave these islands. This prohibition does not apply to those who are seriously ill.

A BOMBASTIC PROCLAMATION.

The following bombastic proclamation has been issued by the new Governor-General of the Philippines:—

'SPANIARDS,—

'Between Spain and the United States of North America hostilities have broken out.

'The moment has arrived to prove to the world that we possess the spirit to conquer those who, pretending to be loyal friends, take advantage of our misfortunes and abuse our hospitality, using means which civilised nations count unworthy and disreputable.

'The North American people, constituted of all the social excrescences, have exhausted our patience and provoked war with their perfidious machinations, with their acts of treachery, with their outrages against the law of nations and international conventions.

'The struggle will be short and decisive. The God of Victories will give us one as brilliant and complete as the righteousness and justice of our cause demand. Spain, which counts upon the sympathies of all the nations, will emerge triumphant from this new test, humiliation and blasting the adventurers from those States that, without cohesion and without a history, offer to humanity only infamous traditions and the ungrateful spectacle of Chambers in which appear united insolence and defamation, cowardice and cynicism.

'A squadron manned by foreigners, possessing neither instruction nor discipline, is preparing to come to this archipelego with the ruffianly intention of robbing us of all that life, honour, and liberty. Pretending to be inspired by a courage of which they are incapable, are North American seamen undertake as an enterprise capable of realisation the substitution of Protestantism for the Catholic religion you profess, to treat you as tribes refractory to civilisation, to take possession of your riches as if they were unacquainted with the rights of property, and to kidnap those person whom they consider useful to man their ships or to be exploited in agricultural or industrial labour.

'Vain designs! Ridiculous boastings!

'Your indomitable bravery will suffice to frustrate the attempt to carry them into realisation. You will not allow the faith you profess to be made a mock of impious hands to be placed on the temple of the true God, the images you adore to be thrown down by unbelief. The aggressors shall not profane the tombs of your fathers, they shall not gratify their lustful passions at the cost of your wives and daughters' honour, or appropriate the property that your industry has accumulated as a provision for your old age. No, they shall not perpetrate any of the crimies inspired by their wickedness and covetousness, because your valour and patriotism will suffice to punish and abase the people that, claiming to be civilised and cultivated, have exterminated the natives of North America instead of bringing to them the life of civilisation and of progress.

Philipinos, prepare for the struggle and, united under the glorious Spanish flag, which is ever covered with laurels, let us fight with the conviction that victory will crown our efforts, and to the calls of one enemies let us oppose with the decision of the Christian and the patriot the cry of

'Viva Espana.'

'Manila, 23rd April, 1898.

'Your General

BASILIO AUGUSTIN Y DAVILA.'

THE SPANISH SHIPS IN WAR PAINT.

On the 22nd ult., the Spaniards began to change the colour of their warships from white to dark grey, similar to the colour of the American ships. Beyond the proclamations, and one or two telegrams from Madrid and Hongkong, the Manila newspapers contain no news of the negotiations between the United States and the Spanish Government in regard to the evacuation of Cuba. It was rumoured in town this morning that the American Consuls attended a meeting with the former rebel leaders last night, but we have the best authority for giving an absolute denial to the rumour. To facilitate the removal of cargo from the "Esmeralda" she was placed alongside the wharf at Kowloon, and she leaves to-morrow in ballast for Manila in the hope of taking off a cargo and passengers before hostilities actually commence. Before going to press last night, we learned that the attempt of the Consuls and correspondents to reach the fleet in Mirs Bay proved unsuccessful on account of the tremendous sea running in between the Lyemun Pass and the entrance to the Bay. Commodore Dewey's Flag Secretary and another officer from the squadron, on their return, immediately set out to accomplish the journey overland by way of Kowloon City and the hills separating Kowloon Bay from Tolo Harbour. It is feared they were benighted, and did not reach the fleet until an early hour this morning. Mr. Williams, Mr. Wildman and the newspaper correspondents left for Mirs Bay on board the Dock Company's tug Fame, about eight o'clock this morning. It is expected that Commodoe Dewey will sail to-night for the South.

WHERE IS EMILIO AGUINALDO.

This is a natural question at the present crisis There have been rumours in Hongkong that Aguinaldo is now on board the U.S. flagship Olympia but this is denied by those on board and by the former rebel leaders now in Hongkong. There is considerable reticence regarding his whereabouts, however. Some say he has gone to Paris, others that he is now in Singapore, others that he sailed for the Philippinesa some weeks ago, and will be heard of among the rebels when the moment for action arrives. This is what the Editor of the "China Gazette" has to say on the subject:—'It is somewhat curious to learn that the hero of the Philippine rebels, Emilio Aguinaldo, who was sued the other day by his compatriots for attempting to rob them of portion of their share of the spoil which he obtained as the price of peace from the ex-Governor-Geneaal of the Philippines, is the guest of Admiral Dewey on board the Baltimore. We do not think that the companionship of such a miserable miscreant is anything for the gallant Admiral to boast of. The Cavite schoolmaster is to our personal knowledge a most contemptible little sneaking traitor, who sold his companions and then tried to rob them under the guise of patriotism; and if Admiral Dewey knew the man he would promptly throw him overboard.' Commodore Dewey is not an Admiral neither is he on board the Baltimore, but these slight disagreements of detail should not detract from the reliability of the other information contained in the foregoing paragraph. It is a fact that Emilio Aguinaldo's present whereabout are unknown.

THE FLIGHT FROM MANILA.

The "Singapore Free Press" of the 19th ult. says:—The mail steamer Leo XIII., which came in on Sunday from Manila, was crowded with Spanish passengers, including officials and their families, who were leaving the Philippines in view of the critical state of affairs, caused by the recent fresh outbreak of the rebellion in the islands. Amongst the passengers were General Primo de Rivera, Marquis de Estella, a Field Marshal of Spain, the retiring Governor-General. His nephew Colonel de Rivera, was also on board, as was the Bishop-elect of Porto Rico, who was one of the Augustin fraternity in Manila. The ship was so full of passengers that the entire saloon floors were used as sleeping accomodation. The greatest anxiety was felt by all on board as to the state of the crisis with the United States, as daily there was an expectation that an American cruiser would overhaul the mail and capture it.

The Leo XIII., to a certain extent, was prepared for an emergency of this kind; she had a couple of 4 inch Hontoria guns mounted abeam of the funnel and a couple of Nordenfelds in the bows. It does not appear, however, that very efficient holding down arrangements had been made, for the guns were mounted in a hurry at Manila, and the carriages bolted through to the deck in a rough and ready way. The probability is that the shock if discharged, if that be true would carry the fastenings away at the first firing. There will be considerable anxiety felt by all on board the 'whole way home, for they can only ascertain from port to port what is really the state of affairs, and the American ships in the Mediterranean or elsewhere will know perfectly well the whereabouts of that, and all other Spanish mail steamers.

DEPARTURE OF AMERICAN SQUADRON.

SHIPS CLEARED FOR ACTION.

THE POSITION OF THE REBELS.

Hongkong, April 28.

The United States Asiatic Squadron left Mirs Bay yesterday afternoon for the Philippines. It was previously arranged that the fleet should have left on Tuesday, but the departure was delayed to await the arrival of Mr. C. E. Williams and several officers who had stayed behind for dispatches. As we have already intimated, Mr. Williams and the officers were storm-stayed on Tuesday and had to return to Hongkong, and Ensgign H. H. Caldwell, Flag Secretary to Commodore Dewey, and another officer started on an overland journey to Mirs Bay to deliver important telegraphic dispatches which had been received. After a dreadful journey, the result was to find the wind too high and the sea too rough in the Bay to get a sampan to journey to the fleet. The officers had, therefore to make their way back to Hongkong. Meanwhile Mr. Rounsevelle Wildman, U.S. Consul at Hongkong, and Mr. Williams had had interviews with several of the Philippine Rebel chiefs who were deported to Hongkong, and arrangements were made that one of their number, J. Alljandrino, should accompany the squadron, and act as the intermediary between the American and rebel forces. Yesterday morning about eight o'clock, Mr Wildman, Mr. Williams, the U.S. officers, newspaper representatives and J. Alljandrino, accompanied by two rebel friends, started in the "Fame" to make their way to the fleet.

A stormy passage was made, and shortly after their arrival, a meeting of the commanders of the different vessels was convened by Commodore Dewey on board the flagship Olympia, and the plans for the operations of the fleet were discussed. The bombastic proclamation of Governor-General Basilio Augustin y Davila was read over to the commanders, and occasioned much merriment. It was resolved to have copies made of the proclamation, to be read out to the men on the different ships. Mr. Williams' narration of the position of affairs in Manila, and the hasty but ineffective measures for the defence, more especially the extinguishing of lights on the coasts and the instructions issued to neutral vessels entering Manila harbour to take a pilot at Corregidor Island to avoid dangers from mines, torpedoes etc., were somewhat lightly regarded, the latter instruction being received with much laughter as an antique dodge to frighten the enemy.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM IN THE FLEET.

The conference concluded, the commanders departed to their respective vessels, with orders to get ready to steam off immediately. Mr. Williams, late U. S. Consul at Manila, went on board the *Baltimore* and the rebel leader Alij andrino was berthed on the transport Zafiro. Consul Rounsevelle Wildman and the two rebels who accompanied Alljandrino to the fleet then boarded the "Fame." The commanders having made known their orders, the ships were cleared for action, the anchors were weighed, and amidst great enthusiasm the fleet steamed out of Mirs Bay. The fleet left in double line, the Olympia and Baltimore leading, the transports Zafiro and Nanshan bringing up the rear, and as they steamed out, the bands of the different ship struck up lively airs and cheers were again and again raised. Commodore Dewey has received telegraphic orders to capture the Spanish fleet, in order to secure the safety of American trading vessels. On reaching Manila, he will demand the capitulation of the city within half-an-hour, and in the event of refusal of his request the bombardment will commence almost immediately. After witnessing the departure of the fleet, the "Fame" steamed back to Hongkong, and reached here about six o'clock.

A CHIEF SHOT BY HIS BROTHER.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Sakkur giving details of a double murder at Ghabi Dero, near Larkana. Mahomed Khan, the Chief of the Chandia tribe and his son were both shot and killed by the former's brother, Wahid Baksh. This man had for some days been shamming madness and in company with another brother went to the Pir ostensibly to get cured of his malady. While there he sent a messenger to Mahomed Khan that he had recovered and was coming to see him. The old man received him sitting with his son at his side, when Wahid Baksh came up he had a double barrelled gun in his hand and fired at Mahomed Khan, hitting him in the stomach, he then fired at the son killing him on the spot. After committing the murders he threw the gun down and was promptly seized. Suspicion was excited against another brother who, after Wahid Baksh had left the Pir's place, sent a man to find out what was going on. The motive for the crime is believed to be that Wahid Baksh thought he would succeed to the chieftainship on the death of his brother and the son.—*Sind Gazette.*

RUSSIAN PROCLAMATION AT PORT ARTHUR.

THE new Russian Governor of Liaotung has, in accordance with the usual custom, issued a proclamation of the 'purpose of removing any and all apprehensions' from the native mind in connection with Russia's occupation of the Peninsula, of which the following is a translation from the *Kuowenpao*:—

'I, Tu, by Imperial Command, Viceroy of the Pacific Ocean and Governor and Commander-in-chief of the Liaotung Peninsula, do hereby announce and make known that I have been informed by telegraph by His Imperial Majesty the Czar, that the Emperor of China, desirous of emphasising the friendly relations of China and Russia, and the mutual desire to help and support each other, has consented to lease to Russia Port Arthur, Talienwan, and Kinchou for 25 years. The district leased extends from Port Arthur to Pulatien and P'itzewo. It must be clearly understood that Russia has no inimical intentions towards China, that her only desire is to reform China's military and naval system in this peninsula, and place them on a basis to afford China permanent and proper protection. I have been instructed therefore to take over the charge of these districts of Talienwan and Port Arthur from the 28th of March. The Chinese troops have been removed to other districts, and for the future the protection of the residents and merchants will be my care. It is Russia's desire not only to see China as a nation become strong and independent, but to secure the individual peace and prosperity of her subjects.

'Within the area occupied by Russia certain Chinese officers will continue to discharge their duties as usual, subject to the control and authority of the Russian Admiral Lieh in all matters of importance.

All orderly Chinese subjects will enjoy undisturbed peace and prosperity under Russian protection and all disorderly subjects will be punished in accordance with both Chinese and Russian law.

Let all take note and obey.—*Peking and Tientsin Times.*

THE TEWSON MURDER CASE.

STARTLING EVIDENCE.

AT Avisawella, on May 12th, important evidence was led at the inquiry into the murder of Mr. Tewson, before Mr. Godamune, Police Magistrate; Inspector Modder, Meedeniya Ratemahatm ya, and Proctor Marshall were present for the prosecution, and Proctor Drieberg appeared for the accused, both of whom were present. Seevani and Kalimuttu, the witness brought from India by Mr. Coles, were also present. Seevani gave important evidence. She deposed to seeing the second accused sleeping that night in the passage, a thing they (the servants) never did ordinarily. Later when she awoke, the first accused was standing by the doorway, with a knife in his hand. The master was down on the ground, and accused told her if anyone questioned her to say the master had fallen on the box and died. With the assistance of Hendrick, the peddlar, she raised Mr. Tewson to the bed. The second accused was also in the passage at the time. She did not make this statement at the inquiry held by the Additional Magistrate at first because the accused threatened her. He also told her to say at the inquiry that Mr. Tewson met with his death by falling against the box. She would swear now that her master did not hit his head against the box. The blood-stains on it were caused by her wiping her hands after raising him to the bed.

After the evidence of Kalimuttu, the two accused and the witnesses were remanded till the Magistrate should hear from she Solicitor-General. Meanwhile the inquiry is adjourned to the 19th instant. A warrant has been secured to produce Bastian Silva, the servant employed after the first accused was dismissed by the late Mr. Tewson, and who directly heard this case was on ran away to Matale, where he is in concealment.

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

THE TRAGEDY AT BARANAGORE.

THE further hearing of the case against some twelve native workmen of the Baranagore Jute Mills charged with rioting and murder of a lascar in the employ of the Gunpowder Magazine at khineswar at Baranagore, was resumed on Saturday before Mr. P. N. Mukerjee, Deputy Magistrate of Sealdah. Some six native witnesses were examined on behalf of the prosecution, all of whom deposed to the assault committed with lathies on the deceased, resulting in his death. The cross-examination of the witnesses has been reserved. Besides two witnesses, who will give evidence as to the identity of the deceased, and the nature of the injuries sustained by him Mr. Byars, manager of the North Mills at Baranagore, will be examined to-day.

RAILWAY PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

Owing no doubt to the series of panics caused since the outbreak of plague in Calcutta having well nigh come to an end the exodus from Calcutta as diminished. It is reported from Sealdah and Howrah Railway Stations that the passenger traffic has assumed its normal state.

The Mills on Saturday had as many operatives in them at work as they have had at any time during the last month. The mill-hands have apparently no intention whatever of impoverishing themselves by joining in the refusal of coolies to work. The labourers at the Port Commissioners Docks were not frightened away from Calcutta by the plague, the inoculation or the house-to-house visitation. It was a question of wages. The exodus among them would probably have been general but for the wise policy of the Port Trust Executive; their wages were doubled. Messrs. Ralli Brothers' workmen who went on strike on Friday, have since returned to work. The Railway Companies are experiencing great inconvenience for want of labour the strike has not extended to any of the porters and hamals in the direct employ of the Companies, and therefore at the Sealdah terminus a good deal of light goods traffic has been dealt with. Consequently there was no diminution of the supply of fruit, vegetables and similar articles required for the provisioning of the population. Punches were at the New Market and elsewhere have no difficulty whatever in finding coolies to carry away their goods for them, and no higher rates than usual are demanded. In the more thickly populated parts of the town nearly all the shops where the necessaries of life are supplied, are open but some dealers in Dharamtolah street and Sealdha Bazar have their shutters still up. In the outlying suberbs of Alipur, Entally, and Kidderpur, business was carried on as usual on Saturday and to-day. The Marwaris have adopted a kind of half-and-half policy. While they evidently sympathise with the movement they are unconcerned as to the main change to entirely suspend business, and although some of their places of business are closed customers going to them are sure to obtain what they want. Frequent visits to the native town show that while the shops are closed the number of people perambulating the streets is large. There is no apparent disposition to cease work on the part of household servants, tiffin carriers, coachdrivers, Municipal and Tramway employees, postal servants, etc.

EUROPEAN CHILDREN ATTACKED.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. J. Andrews, of No. 27 Moulvie Imdad Ally's Lane, called at the Health Officer's Department and reported that his daughter Mildred Andrews, aged six years, was suffering from plague. The girl, he said, took ill with fever on Saturday night, and yesterday glandular swellings appeared, accompanied with high fever. He observed that he had no objection to the immediate removal of the girl to the Isolation Hospital. Moreover he was quite willing to submit his family and himself to inoculation without delay. He was immediably taken to the medical officer of the ward for the necessary investigation of the case.—In another case a child named G. Wright, aged eighteen months, was reported yesterday to be suffering from suspected plague and was removed to the Medical College Hospital. The child resided with its parents at Kapaltollah Lane.

THE SCARE ON THE TEA GARDENS.

With reference to the scare among tea garden coolies, we have received several letters which go to show that the tea gardens in the Duars and those at a good distance from Darjiling are perfectly quiet, and the coolies are perfectly happy and contented, the agitators not having got among them so far. But on the Darjiling gardens the case has been different and, owing to the false rumours circulated, the greatest excitement has prevailed among the tea coolies there, and the managers have had a very trying time of it. As late as Saturday last, budmashes arrived in Darjiling from Calcutta and commenced their nefarious operations of wilfully misrepresenting and twisting facts. The latest story current in the Darjiling bazar is that Government are are now sending doctors to Darjiling to inoculate every body, and that the people after being killed in the plague hospital are to be thrown into a trench made near the cemetery. This story spread rapidly to all the tea gardens near Darjiling. Many of the bazar coolies left the same night. It was a weird sight to see them fleeing in the darkness aided by the light of a flickering lantern and encumbered with their household property, wives and children, goats and pigs. Among the coolies of the managers of the different gardens, the garden coolies did not actually bolt, but they were in a terrible fright and almost stampeded on seeing any stranger coming along the road, every passerby, however humble, being elevated to the rank of a plague doctor on the look out for people to inoculate. Nothing very serious occurred, however, and the greatest credit is due to the tea estate managers in and about Darjiling for having kept their coolies so well in hand. Had the tea coolies bolted, the scare would have been very great indeed, to say nothing of the loss each garden must have sustained. The scare is now travelling slowly to more remote gardens, but nothing serious is anticipated, provided the authorities are careful, but a little bungling would promptly set the whole district ablaze with excitement again

SCARCE AT DARJILING.

The inoculation scare has by no means subsided, but is reported to have reached plantation coolies, who are fleeing in their hundreds during the night. The scarcity of working people is making itself felt in every household. In many houses the servants have appeared in a body headed by a sirdar lascar as spokesman, demanding their immediate dismissal, for the purpose of enabling them to return to their country. In most instances they have been conciliated by the promise or presentation of protective cards, but in a station like this, where the majority of households are presided over by ladies unprotected by a husband in residence, and where domestic servants are hard to get at a premium, the present state of affairs is sufficiently serious. Durzies appear to be particularly affected, and have left or are leaving en masse, which will cause much wailing on the part of mothers during the coming festivities. Since most of these good people being unencumbered with families, depart on their own feet, carrying their goods and chattels on their backs, it is difficult to gather statistics concerning the extent of the exodus, the numbers of which are daily swelling.

The workings of the native brain, always presupposing the existence thereof, are beyond our comprehension. When the credulity and more then childlike ignorance and superstation of the lower-class Calcutta native are remembered, the depth of ignorance of these hill tribes may approximately be conjectured. The majority of them have never set eyes upon a European when they immigrate from their native fastnesses and stare at us open-mouthed, pianos and sowing machines, objects of familiarty to the meanest Calcutta coolie, fill them with amazement and often with terror. At the present moment the poor creatures, to use the descriptive language of one of their own headmen, resemble mere herds of sheep and goats in search of a sheph rd. There is no doubt that plague and inoculation scares are continuing to exist, owing to the Mohammedan burial and Hindu burning grounds, for greater care in the disposal of victims of the murderous 'tikas.' Mr. Earle, finding that the builders were spreading under construction, were giving embargo to this extent, ordered their immediate demolition. This probably necessary measure has at once been construed—not by the ignorant who know nothing of Bombay—into a subjugation of the 'Sircar' by the chilling attitude of the 'populace.' A natural sequence of the far-reaching effects, which the unfortunate coincidence of Bombay riots, and the abolition of segregation have had upon the native mind, it being of course, maintained that the former preceded the latter; instead of the contrary. Nay more! It is now declared in the bazars that the "hukum" for inoculation had gone forth, but was been withdrawn in consequence of the inconvenience caused to the Sahibs by the exodus. Nevertheless if this same inconvenience—only more so—which would result from a general and wholesale slaughtering of our servitors and purveyors, is represented to the masses, your logic produces a shrug of the shoulders only. On your query regarding the presence of any sickness in these hills, or for the matter of that, in Calcutta, against which protection might be desirable, they smile with pity at the want of prophets in your caste, and say, "Ah, but it is coming."

The Rev. Mr. Kilbour, the head of the Scotch Mission in the district, than whom no one is better know or respected by the hill tribes, roll up from round their bustie in bazar, reassuring and arguing with the people in the usual effective style. He opines, that the scare may subside in two or three days but the spirit of unrest will remain. Contractors, builders, tailors, etc., refuse to accept orders on the plea that they do not know where they may be in the near future.

Insolence of Mohamedan servants is universally complained of, just as it was during the time of the Calcutta riots. There is one excellent effect caused by the bazar tumult. The paternal Government of Bengal conjectures that there can be no smoke without a fire, and that plague with all its terrors must have broken out in Darjiling!! Hence it wisely barricades the frontiers of their "fatherland" against the fugitives, which action may have a salutary and deterrent effect upon those who would follow suit. Quarentine on the part of Nepal against Darjiling has all along been the hope of the planter in the event of a plague scare. Meanwhile we are being inspected and disinfected in orthodox fashion, although the drains are pretty well scoured by the torrential bursts from the clouds, with which we have been favoured this spring. No year has ever witnessed thunderstorms in such number and of such violence as the present one. Hardly a night passes without one, or a succession of them, accompanied by gusts of rain, or hail for a change, and terrifying howls of the elements. It has been suggested that we are possibly indebted to the network of electric wires which are a novel feature of our leafy lanes, to these atmospheric visitations. An unpleasant prospect, for the monotony of a continuous nightly exchange of civilities between storm-laden clouds, palls upon the imagination. It is curious, however, how localized these stormsare, as proved by innumerable repetitions of thunderbolts Constantly reports come to hand of trees and huts having been struck by lightning. A few days ago a family were discovered stunned and dazed, no one injuried, but all the glass bangles on the women's arms shattered to atoms.—"Englishman."

NURSERY RHYMES IN HINDI.

HALF-A-DOZEN promising young gentlemen of the service have been up for Language Examination at Mozufferpore; and as our representative happened to be passing the Exam room, he looked in just as the subject of poetry was on. "Now," said the stern looking Baboo, who held the fate of the aspirants in his hand, turning to a very good-looking young man, "I should like, Sir, to see you put into Hindi rhyme, a few lines on the evils of an intemperate and the beauties of a temperate, life." With his eyes rolling in the usual ecstatic frenzy, the youth addressed, after some few minutes meditation, read out as follows:—

Tora Tora Whisky
Tora Tora Beer
Tora Tora Brandy
Burra, durrud core;

Jo coop pani peeta
Aur karta Muchlee
Akil burra neeta
Jukli ho Li, G.

"Holy Mother, Gunga!" screamed the Examiner, "I never heard such awful rhyming; shade of great Kali Das! Is this an Englishman's idea of writing Khabit?" You arr Ishpun, Sir, Ishpun," and sorrowfully sobbing, behind his pince-nez, the spun hope of Durbangah was led to the door and ignominiously ejected by a scornfull tall-puggried peon. Then looking round the room the eagle eye of the Baboo fell on a callow youngster hailing from the same parts as the expelled one. Young man, said he, "as you seem far more simple than your disgraced colleague, I will set you an easier task; put into Hindi (at once) the following little nursery rhyme, Little Jack Horner." "By all means" was the prompt reply. "How does this strike your honor?"

Chota Jack Horner bita ka korner
Khata kiss-miss ka pie,
Ungri ka dalla, kiss-miss nekalla.
Bola kisa goot baba hum hai.

"Really," said the Examiner, "there's a spice of genius about this rendering of the poem relating to Master Horner's cunning removal of the succulent currant. I forgive the word 'goot,' as otherwise the line would not properly; but now suppose you try that equally amusing ditty, Jack and Jill." Gracefully glided the grey goose quill, and the youth weighed in with:—

Jack our jill pahar pur gir.
Ek baltee panee lana.
Jack girgir sero chunukgir.
Jill pichee girkie ana.

"Very neat indeed," murmured the Baboo, rubbing in ecstasy his lower chest; "try that touching story of Little Miss Muffet."

Muffety Mai, Muffety Mai,
Bugeecha men khata ta Dhyee Mullai,
Ek shot burra Muchra ooska kupra ko puckra
Tub bhaga Miss Muffety mai.

"Her sufferings move me to tears," said the baboo sobbing audibly; "just one more please, young man. Grapple with Humpty Dumpty,"

Humpty Dumpty chhurgear chut
Humpty Dumpty girgear phut.
Na Raja ka paltan, na Rajah ka gora
Humpty Dumpty ko kuddy ne jora.

"You have, indeed, a great gift, Sir, and will doubtless be an author who will show much sympathy with the down trodden millions of India, for ingenuousness is written on your, at present, hairless countenance. I have much pleasure in giving you full marks and passing you with my best congratulations; allow me to shake you by the hand, and assure you of my ardent admiration for your talents. To think of the difference between your admirable translations, and that awful rubbish of Tora Tora Whisky, as if any one but an unmitigated ass would go and mix brandy, whisky and beer. Champagne and brandy make a most excellent concoction for a long hot weather drink, and I know nothing better for a chilly day than gin and porter, but I shall not get that frightful jingle of Tora tora whisky, tora tora beer, out of my head for days." Here the Examiner retired and the successful youth left the room distributing pice to the bowing crowd of chuprassies. How the rest of the aspirants fared we know not, for our representative could not attend next day.—*Indian Planter's Gazette.*

KEEPING OUT PLAGUE FROM COLOMBO.

A NEW REGULATION.

A NOTICE has been put up at the Colombo Customs to the effect that applications for general sufferance for vessels from Calcutta or from Calcutta via other ports should have attached a certificate from the Port Surgeon that pratique was granted.

The s.s. City of Calcutta and the s.s. Secundra which arrived on Thursday, last, the former from Calcutta and the latter from Bombay, were placed in quarantine. The City of Calcutta will stay in quarantine

INDIA AND HER CURRENCY.

SIR EDWARD SASSOON'S PAPER.

[Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette."]

CONTINUING his paper before the Indian Section of the Society of Arts on April 28, Sir Edward Sassoon said :—

Let me say however, with regard to the purchase of silver part of the proposals, that there is a very general impression that this was inserted for the purpose of being "bartered away" in the negotiations, and with this view I am inclined to agree. At the same time, considering that France and the United States were prepared to open their mints to the full and unrestricted coinage of silver, with full legal tender power, it would not be unreasonable to ask this country to purchase a limited quantity of silver if only as a basis for small notes. A course for which the high authority of Mr. Goschen might be quoted. With this reservation one feels bound to confess that these proposals taken "per se," made to a country which holds an unrivalled position as the money centre of the world, seem rather startling. The boldness of the features tones down, however, when we consider that we carry on gigantic dealings with countries interested in silver, that British investors have large sums embarked out there, and above all that the accumulated wealth of our largest Dependency consists of the white metal. Really it is not asking too much of us to this country to make a considerable contribution to the promotion of a scheme which, without in the least infringing on the effectiveness of our standard, would benefit all these interests and would fairly be carrying out the spirit of the two resolutions unanimously passed by the House of Commons under the administration of both of the great parties in the State, recognising the injury caused by the instability of silver to the best interests of this country, and urging upon the Government the advisability of doing all in their power to secure a stable par of exchange between gold and silver. However that may be, our minds must now be centred on the course to be pursued by India, which by some irony of fortune sees itself the arbiter of the situation. I ask whether India would not be well advised to take up the position of saying—that having thrown her lot on the 1s. 4d. basis, she would if the French and American mints were opened at that ratio, agree to a scheme based upon the reopening of her mints whenever bar silver is maintained at the level of 42·86 pence per oz.—the 1s. 4d. parity. This is what Mr. Courtney, a justly recognized autority, suggested, and without wishing to play the part of a prophet, one might safely speculate on the absolute improbability, humanly speaking, of silver going below the parity to be fixed by the Union. At one stroke of the pen, the monetary equilibrium, offering immense possibilities of smoothness and stability with no troublesome periods of transition, would, it seems, most likely be secured. Of course, this suggestion is open to the obvious objection that pending the issue of the negotiations, which need not be prolonged, in these days of rapid communication, business would be unsettled: the reply to that is so already, and the unsettlement in India takes the aggravated form of alternating between violent exchange fluctuations, and ruinously high rates for money.

Another point, to which I would advert—though perhaps not strictly relevant to the subject-matter in hand, yet goes to the root of the perennial troubles which have confronted Indian finances—it is the part played by her gold liabilities in the economic development of her system of currency. I allude to this point, bristling with complexity, with extreme diffidence since such an eminent and well-known authority as Sir Robert Giffen has clothed it with the sanction of his judgment. He professes the main question with the dictum "that to receive for revenue in one metal and to pay in another is at most an inconvenience." An inconvenience! What a splendid euphemism this is for the tremendous financial embarassments under which the Indian exchequer have been groaning for years' until the Government have been compelled to adopt one of the most exceptional expedients to which any Government ancient or modern, have had to resort to face their obligations. Then Sir Robert goes on to say that "the real burdens of a gold debt can be no greater for a country with a silver money than for one with a gold money. So much gold has to be found in either case, and that gold will be found if the country has the produce to pay it with."

It is far from being the case that the real burdens of a gold debt can be no greater for a country with a silver money than for one with a gold money, or vice versa, depending on the circumstances. In this statement Sir Robert leaves entirely out of sight the fact that if there is a fixed amount of gold debt the burden will be no greater in a silver money country as compared with the same burden in a gold money country, if the gold money and the silver money continue on the same ratio. But if the two countries have the same gold debt, and gold increases in purchasing-power so that the produce that formerly was valued at £100 comes to be valued at £82 (these being the exact figures of Mr. Sauerbeck, namely, £100 as the annual average of the period 1867–1877, with a fall to £82 in 1897), then a gold debt contracted at the average of the eleven years 1867-77, will now require 21 per cent. more produce per annum at gold prices to pay the fixed amount of interest than it did when the debt was contracted, and in the event of the redemption of the principal 21 per cent. more produce will now have to be given than the money would have bought at the time it was borrowed. Thus a loan of £1,000,000 sterling contracted in 1867-77, would be paid off to-day with the £1,000,000. But to pay off the £1,000,000. at to-day's gold prices would require produce that in 67-77 would have been valued at £1,610,000. So that by the increase in the the purchasing-power of gold during the last twenty-five years, the burden in produce of the debt has increased in the proportion of £1,000,000 to £1,610,000.

On the other hand, if a silver country had in 1867-77 borrowed £1,000,000 in gold, with the Mexican dollar at 4s., it would have received in coin dols. 5,000,000 Mexican; but if it had to repay the £1,0.0,000 at 1s. 10 1-2d., the rate of to-day, the amount of dollars required to do so would be less than dols. 10,667,000. But as silver (not rupee) price of produce are about 30 per cent. higher than they were in 1867-77, the equivalent burden in produce may be represented by dols. 8,200,006 as compared with the dols. 5,000,000 received when the loan was made.

So when Sir Robert Giffen, as quoted above, says that "so much gold has to be found in either case, and that gold will be found if the country has the produce to pay it with," he states what is perfectly true, that they have the produce with which to pay, but he omits to say that, in a case like the one taken above, the silver country has to find 113 per cent. more actual silver money than it borrowed, or 64 per cent. more produce than it borrowed. These are the increased burdens of which we have abundant reason to complain, and these are the undressed grievances alike of the manufacturer and agriculturist in the gold and silver countries, to which they have to submit in the interest of the holders of securities, who reap the benefit of the increase in the purchasing power of gold.

One of the greatest evils with which India has had to contend during the last 23 years has been the greatly increased amount of rupees that have been required to pay a given amount of gold debt in this country, caused by the divergence between gold and silver and latterly between gold and the rupee, owing in the case of India almost entirely to the increased purchasingpower of gold, and this is really the pivot around which the interest and the action of the Indian Government are concentrated. Their object in closing the mints in 1893, when the rate was at 1s. 2 5-8d., was to arrest the further fall, if possible, in the gold value of the rupee, so as not to require to resort to further taxation for the purpose of paying the gold obligations in London. In trying to arrest the fall, they were not altogether successful, seeing that the rate fell below 1s.1d., but by excluding silver from the mints and thus bringing about a contraction of the currency, both actual and relative, the rate has now been pushed up to 1s. 3 1-2d. and even 1s. 4d., though this has been accompanied by one of the severest periods of monetary stringency that India has ever known.

The Indian Government and the Home Government have doubtless been fully alive to the dangers of the monetary situation, and to the importance of placing the anomalous currency system of India on some more stable and defensible foundation. But no public declaration had been made by the Government, until the Hon. Vicary Gibbs, M.P., raised the question in the House of Commons on March 29, by moving, "That a Select Committee or Royal Commission be appointed to consider the monetary condition of India, and the effects of closing the Indian mints of silver on the different classes and interests affected thereby, to report on the suggested establishment of a gold standard in that country, and to make such recommendations as they may think fit." After the question had been dealt with by several speakers, Lord George Hamilton, the Secretary of State for India, rose and explained the views of the Government. In regard to the opening of the mints the opinion of the Government was that any such attempt, "without some international arrangement being come to would be an act of lunacy." He said that he "should be sorry to be a party to inquiry into the Indian monetary system if it were believed that he in any way associated himself with the idea that inquiry would lead to a reversal of the policy established in 1893." He declined to accept Mr. Gibbs' motion, but while rejecting the recommendation to a appoint either a Select Committee or a Royal Commission, for reasons that he stated, he nevertheless consented to the appointment of "a committee, not being a departmental committee in the sense of being composed mainly of officials in the India Office, but one having all the powers and half the attributes of a Royal Commission, and which is simply but in the shape of a committee because this is a handier and, he thought, a more effective—instrument of inquiry."

The House agreed to the proposal of the Secretary of State, and it may be expected that the terms of reference will enable the whole question of India's monetary system to be thoroughly and practically examined. We know, from what has been officially [illegible] that the Indian Government desire a re-

BOMBAY YARNS IN CHINA.

MESSRS. FRAMJI HORMASJI & Co's. Cotton circular, dated Hongkong, April 29, says.—A timely fall of rain in the consuming districts has removed all apprehensions as to the scarcity of rice, and consequently dealers have been to the fore in the market, and have purchased largely both on speculation as well as for fulfillment of indents from the interior. The off-take has, as a result, culminated in the high figure of 12,000 bales, with a gradual rise in prises, of almost all counts from dolr 1 at the outside to dols 2 to dols 2 1-2 later on. Nos. 20 and 10 were chiefly run for, the former of higher grades and descriptions especially for Tonquin where from a vices have been rather encouraging. No. 12 was also in better request than before. No. 16 not very much so, although the rise of prices was evident in all the counts. Sales comprise about.

5,000 bales of No. 20 sold at dols 94		to dols 103	
500	" " " 16	" dols 86	to dols 100
2,000	" " " 12	" dols 78	to dols 90
4,050	" " " 10	" dols 75	to dols 88 and dols 91
100	" " " 8	" dols 74½	to dols 78
50	" " " 6	" dols 74½	to dols 77

leaving unsold stock—under arrivals of 11,000 bales, and shipments coastwise and the northwards of 4,000 bales—at 24,000 bales consisting of

5,000 bales of No. 20		8,000 bales of No. 10	
5,500	" " " 16	1,000	" " " 8
3,500	" " " 12	1,000	" " " 6

Of Japanese spinnings about 600 bales Nos. 20 and 16 have been sold in this market at 101dols. to 102dols and 96 1-2dols. to 93dols. respectively. Exchange on India closes at Rs. 140 wire and Rs. 141 post.

In Shanghai there was not so much of a large demand as down here, and prices had at the outset rather declined Tl. 1 to Tl. 1.50, Latterly, in some sympathy with the market here, more activity was evident, leading to an off-take of some 5,800 bales during the fortnight made up of

3,645 bales of No. 23 sold at Tls.		73.50 to 78	
810	" " " 16	" 69.50	" 75
100	" " " 12	" 68.50	"
1,245	" " " 10	" 59	67

leaving unsold stocks at 24,000 bales. Japanese spinnings found purchasers in this market to the tune of 1,040 bales at Tls. 77.50 to Tls. 78.75 for No. 20 and Tls. 73.50 to Tls. 70 for No. 10.

Exchange on India, as on the 25th instant, has been advised at Rs. 134 wire and Rs. 134 1-2 post.

In Japan owing to absence of demand from the China markets, and also owing to slackness in local inquiry, the market has continued all along flat, and the extreme stringency of money that has set in in consifles the situation.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, May 14.)

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Karachi Artillery Volunteers—Sec-Lieut R C Barker resigns his commission.

Madras Vol Guards—Major W Douglas St Leger to be Lieut-Colonel, vice Scharlieb, deceased,

1st Punjab Vol Rifles—G M Young, Gent, to be Lieut, to complete the establishment, and F C Waller, Gentl, to be Sec-Lieut, vice Yeoman, transferred to the supernumerary list.

2nd Punjab (Simla) Vol Rifles—Lieut B G Beard resigns his commission.

Mussoorie Vol Rifles—W P S Milsted, Gentl, to be Lieut, with effect from the 4th May, 1898, vice Turner, promoted, H Hargreaves, Gentl, to be Lieut, with effect from the 5th May 1898, vice Sandry, promoted, and Sec-Lieut A F Corridon resigns his commission with effect from the 4th May 1898.

The following gentlemen are appointed Sec-Lieuts, with effect from the 4th May 1898:—A O Johnstone, vice Hill, resigned, F C Glass, vice Crux, resigned, P A Fox, vice Corridon, resigned, and R C Basher, Gent, to be Sec-Lieut, with effect from the 5th May 1898, vice Droux, promoted.

Nalni Tal Vol Rifles—Capt W A Pemberton resigns his commission, and W W Scott, Esq, to be Capt, vice Pemberton, resigned.

G I P Ry Vol Rifles—Sec-Lieut J C P Maynard resigns his commission.

Agra Vol Rifles—Capt E Galbraith and Sec-Lieut J M Paterson resign their commission.

East Coast Rifle Vols—Capt A W U Pope to be Major, vice Baker, resigned.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

The undermentioned members of the Vol Force are granted the volunteer long-service medal under the provisions of clause 152, India Army Circulars of 1895:—

Behar Light Horse—Trooper M J Wilson.
Oudh Light Horse—Sergt J H Vaughan.
Coimbatore Artillery Vols—Battery Sergt-Maj G J Smith,
Madras Vol Guards—Vol C A D'Silva.
1st Punjab Vol Rifles—Color-Sergt J S Aldwell, Corpl H M Aldwell, and Vol C Sharpe.
Bangalore Rifle Volunteers—Vol J Fernandez.
E I Ry Vol rifles—Vol W Butler, W Gaynor, H Gordon, and W Morrow.
E B State Ry Vol Rifles—Capt C L Taylor.
Burma Ry Vol Rifles—Sergt J Grant and Orderly Room Sergt A N S Wakefield.
Ghazipur Vol rifles—Vol E H Brookes.
N-W Ry Vol Rifles—Qrmr Sergt J Patterson, Sergt W Cooper and Vol J Mason.
Baluchistan Vor Rifles—Vol H Daly.
Chittagong Vol Rifles—Sergt R W Bolleau.
Madras Railway Vols—Color-Sergts J Moriarty and R Heathcote, and Vols G Abroe, W Brass, B Heppolitte, W Macrae and J Whetton.
East Coast Rifle Volunteers—Vol M J Webster.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions are made in the Engineer Estabt of the Military Works Dept, with effect from the dates specified:—Lieut A C Scott, R E, to be Asst Engr 1st grade, Second-Lieut G Wilkinson, R E, to be Asst Engr 2nd grade, Lieut H E Winsole, R E, to be Asst Engr 1st grade, Capt W S Nathan, R E, to be Ex Engr 3rd grade, Lieut G B Hingston, R E, to be Ex Engr 4th grade, Lieut T D Broughton, R E, to be Asst Engr 1st grade, Lieut F B Tillard, R E, to be Asst Engr 1st grade, Capt G C Kemp, R E, to be Ex Engr 3rd grade, and Lieut J F H Carmichael, R E, to be Ex Engr 4th grade.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Comdr P Downes, R I M, offg Port Officer, Bassein, is confirmed in his appointment, with effect from the 4th April, vice Comdr J S Barrett, R I M.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following permanent promotions are made in the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways, Loco Dept, with effect from the 4th April 1898:—W F Harnett and C S Gibb, to be class III, grade 2.

Mr A Upson, Asst Traffic Supt, class III, grade 4 of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways, is promoted to class III, grade 3 of that establishment, with effect from the 16th Aug 1897.

The following promotions are ordered in the Superior Accounts Branch:—E A English and A G Harrison, to be Examiners, 4th class, 1st grade, R C F Volkers, to be Examnr, 4th class, 2nd grade, J A Ryan, to be Examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade, C S B Sinclair, to be Depy Examiner, 1st grade, H Rainer, to be Examiner, 4th class, 1st grade, J Conley, to be Examiner, class IV, new classification, R Srinivasa Iyer, to be Deputy Examiner, 1st grade, A H Wollaston, to be Examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade, H M C Trotter, to be Examiner, class IV new classification, Jai Kishan, R C Trotter, and J E Lecey to be Depy Examiners, class I new classification, and Harprasad Dar, to be Depy Examiner, class II new classification.

Mr W K Stent, Suptdg Engr, 2nd class, sub pro tem, is permitted to retire from the service of Govt, with effect from the forenoon of the 10th May 1898 under Article 712 [c] of the Civil Service Regulations.

Mr A T Goodfellow, Examiner of Accounts, employed under the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Co, has been granted special leave on urgent private affairs for two months and twenty days, under Article 348, Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th April 1898.

Mr H C Knox, Ex Engr, 1st grade, State Railways, was permitted to retire from the service of Govt under Article 712 [c] of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 18th April 1898.

With reference to Public Works Dept Notification No 145, dated 5th April 1897, Mr A Conley, Examiner of Accounts, is confirmed in the appointment of Govt Examiner of Accounts, Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

Mr G H leMaistre, Offg Asst Secy to the Govt of India in the Public Works Dept, is appointed to officiate as Under Secy during the absence of Mr G H D Walker on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Mr F V Tayler, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, temporary rank, State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Asst Secy to the Govt of India in the Public Works Dept, vice Mr G H leMaistre appointed to officiate as Under Secy, or until further orders.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotion and reversions of Executive and Asst Engrs on the Local Administration with effect from the dates specified:—R Mittra, W B Starkey and E A Lugard, to be Ex Engr 3rd grade, and E A Lugard, to be Asst Engr 1st grade.

Mr R P Atkinson, Ex Engr, 1st grade, N W Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as a Suptdg Engr with temporary rank in the 3rd class, with effect from the afternoon of the 3rd May 1898, during the absence on furlough of Mr H Marsh, or until further orders.

Mr A R Sutherland, Ex Engr, 1st grade, N W Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as a Suptdg Engr with temporary rank in the 3rd class with effect from the forenoon of the 2nd May 1898, during the absence of Mr J W Alexander on furlough, or until further orders.

Mr A F Higgins, Ex Engr, 1st grade, Hyderabad, is appointed to officiate as Suptdg Engr with temporary rank in the 3rd class, and Secy to the Resident at Hyderabad in the P W Dept, with effect from the afternoon of the 3rd May 1898 during the absence of Mr G J Perram on furlough, or until further orders.

Mr W Slane, Examiner of Accounts, attached to the office of the Examiner, P W Accounts, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Accounts, State Railway Stores.

Mr A R Kalberer, Offg Depy Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the office of the Examiner, P W Accounts, Madras, to that of the Examiner, P W Accounts, Bengal.

Mr J H Toogood, Ex Engr, 1st grade, and offg Suptdg Engr, Bengal, is permanently promoted to Suptdg Engr, 3rd class, with effect from the 8th March 1898.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

The following permanent promotions are made in the Superior Estabt of the Indian Telegraph Dept, with effect from the 21st March 1898:—Mr J W Hensley, to be Supt, class V 1st grade, and Mr O Burne Sup, class V 2nd grade.

The undermentioned qualified apprentices are appointed to the Indian Telegraph Dept as Asst Supts, class VII, 2nd grade, Provincial Service, with effect from the 1st May 1898:—Messrs Mr Pramatha Nath Mallik, and Mr Durga Das Banerji.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

IT is announced officially that 200 commissions will be given annually by competition to militia officers for some years to come. This means that practically every militia subaltern who can qualify will get into the army. The only question is whether the supply of the militia will meet the demand of the regular service; next year the chances are that it will not, for in October next the militia will apparently be squeezed dry of army candidates. One hundred and eighty commissions are to be allotted at the October examination, and the regulations for appointment have been specially relaxed to take in almost anyone who is anxious to enter. The standing rule is, that a militia candidate must have served for fifteen months and have performed two trainings in the militia battalion to which he belongs, before he is eligible to compete in the military examination for the army. But this year all conditions, excepting only those of physical fitness, are to be relaxed, and a healthy young militia officer who is able to pass any sort of examination at all, may hope to secure an army commission. All officers who were under twenty-two years old last New Year's Day, who may have served one training, may compete next October; while those who are not more than a year older, and who may have served two trainings, are also made eligible for examination.

The Journal de Geneve has lately published the general arrangements proposed to be made for the Swiss manœuvres in the autumn, which are expected to be on a more extended scale than heretofore. Instead of an army corps as in previous years at least three divisions will probably be under arms. After operations within the corps for two days, the corps will not attack an imaginary enemy, but one intended to be represented by fourteen battalions of infantry, six squadrons of cavalry, and eighteen batteries. This extended programme will cause an increased outlay of about 100,000 francs. Colonel Wille opposes the measure in the Limmat. He would prefer to see the corps manœuvres suppressed, since, to derive full advantage from operations on a large scale, conditions are required which do not exist in the Swiss army. It would be better, he says, for the purpose of training officers, to employ smaller units, never exceeding a division. They would then learn to handle capably the troops under their orders, and not to wait for superior command. The troops, too, withdrawn from their regular exercises in order to constitute an enemy in the proposed operations, will lose some of the advantages of their training, and their officers, influenced by the large conditions of corps manœuvres, will neglect some essential matters, including musketry training, in order to make a good appearance in the field. These observations of a well-known officer seem very interesting as illustrative of the particular conditions and limitations of the Swiss army.

The "All-Deutsche Verband" which has for its purpose to spread "Deutschtum" throughout the world by its display of energy and agitation has certainly published some very interesting pamphlets, and chief among them the naval writings of 1st Lieutenant Bruno Weyer, which have done much to stir public opinion in Germany during the recent "naval scare." The decline of German and the rise of foreign sea power was Lieutenant Weyers theme and his pamphlet which we noticed on its appearance is embodied with its very instructive diagrams, in a larger issue, just published by Herr Lehmann, of Munich, for the "Verband" under the title of "Deutschlands Seegefahren: der Verfall der Deutschen Flotte and die geplanten Wiederaufbau." It deals with the maritime dangers of the German Empire, the stake into which her Fleet had fallen, and the new programme which has since received the sanction of the Reichstag. The naval policy of Prussia and the States which from the Empire, its weakness and its strength, is not anywhere so well set forth as in this brochure. The rise of the modern Fleet, and the lack of interest that caused its decline having been described, Lieutenant Weyer shows what would have been the effect of a bombardment of Copenhagen in the war of 1854, and explains by the saying, "Order, counter order, disorder," the failure of the French Fleet to inflict damage in 1870. He then tells his readers that the new policy of Germany may well bring her into conflict with maritime Powers, and recounts the dangers she runs through blockade, bombardment, invasion, and loss of trade. Next he takes account of the "English danger," even attributing to us a spirit of aggression, and shows the naval superiority of the Double over the Triple Alliance. Thus he makes a powerful and, we should say, convincing plea for the increase of the German Fleet, reinforced by figures and diagrams. He concludes by giving the text of the Navy Bill with the official explanations, upon which he enlarges with effect. The pamphlet has had a large circulation, and is full of useful information.

M. J. Legrand is continuing his discussion in the *Marine Francaise* of the proper strategy for France to employ in case of hostilities with England. His views are peculiar. Having demonstrated that the French aim must be to last out as long as possible, he now proceeds to describe France as invulnerable. He reserves his picture of her offensive operations to a later occasion, remarking that means must be found to work us such evil that we shall resign ourselves to sacrifices in order to escape danger. Having dismissed from his mind any idea of our attempting to effect a landing, ignoring that bugbear of some, the dreaded invasion of the Cotentin, he remarks that France, too, must be resigned to losses. The defence given to any particular place must be in proportion to its value, but M. Legrand is convinced that only a large consumption of powerful explosives will ensure great destruction. He would therefore, abandon every hole that might lodge a shell, and would be only too much delighted—*mirabile dictu!*—if we would destroy Havre, paying an indemnity afterwards, to enable to place to be built in a better situation. He declares war upon the good fellows who divide their time between their cabbages and their guns at the shore batteries, and demands a service of men who will not sink a friendly tug mistaking her for an enemy's battleship. Railway batteries find favour with him, and, in short, he would have complete efficiency ashore. Afloat, a very well-found and capable mobile defence he regards as indispensable. The local guards would be of seventeen or twenty knot boats, but the mobile reserve would have better sea-keeping qualities, and their personnel must be of the best quality, the officers knowing exactly the properties and endurance of their boats, and capable of seeing and enemy and avoiding the sinking of a friend. With such a system of defence France, according to M. Legrand, would wear us out. We might blockade her ports, but she would receive necessary supplies from Barcelona and Antwerp, and her blockade runners would help. When the blockade had broken the health, or wearied too much the vigilance, of our officers, the time would come for the offensive he has yet to describe.

Owing to the situation of affairs between Spain and United States, the French Northern Squadron will the pay its customary visit to the Spanish coasts, but the first division, after a cruise, will probably proceed to the coast of Portugal. At Brest the Charlemagne is engaged in preliminary trials. At the beginning of the month she steamed with 6,000 horse-power for the engine-builders private trial. She is yet far from being complete, however, for the base of one of her turrets only lately reached the port. The Amiral Baudin which has been transformed, has now been commissioned for trials. Two of her heavy guns, her funnels, and her after fighting mast were lately placed in position, and the construction of a central redoubt for the 6-4in. guns has been pushed forward. The cruiser D'Assas, which was to have proceeded to the Mediterranean, has been retained at Brest for some changes in her machinery. The Massena, which proved unsatisfactory at her trials, has had her rudder lengthened and other changes made, and it is expected that she will relieve the Hoche in June. At Rochefort the third-class cruiser Lavoisier has been very successful in attainning a speed of 21·5 knots. The average of a twenty-four hours' run was 18·6 knots with 4,500 horse-power. The work on the Suchet has been actively carried on, and she has received pole masts instead of her fighting structures. She attained a maximum speed of 20·4 knots at her trials, while the speed of the Davout was twenty knots, but in the case of both ships the twenty-four hours' average was 16·7 knots.

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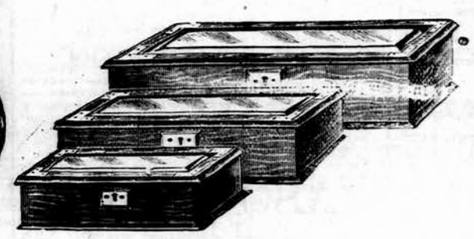

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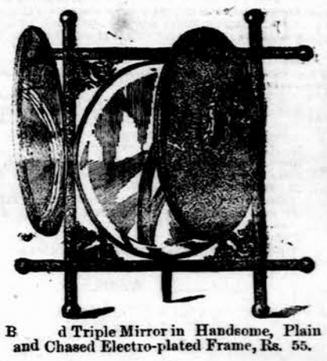

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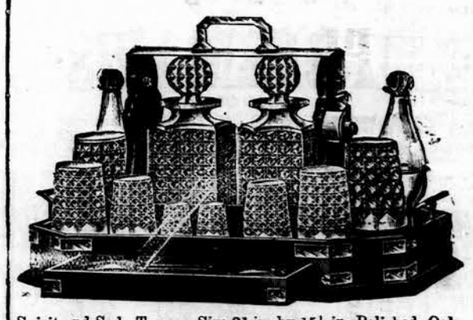

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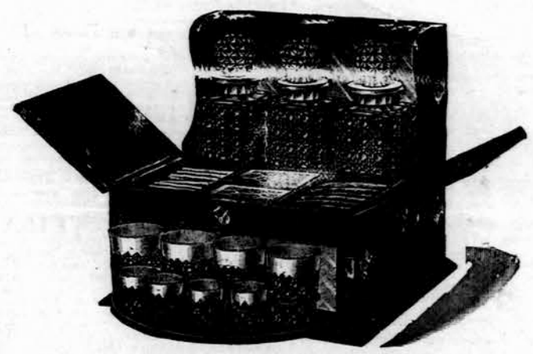

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Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Office at No. 2 Church Gate Street, Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office Armenian Lane, Hampa Hill, Fort.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co. 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co. Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.